

Wilson U.M. 20 Jan 06

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLIV] No 25—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

SATURDAY AND NEXT WEEK

promise to be very busy days. We have laid our a great many special bargain lots in addition to our all round reductions throughout the store. Bargains in Millinery—in Ladies' Silk Jackets and Capes,—a Big Ribbon Bargain,—a Bargain in Lustre Dress Goods,—Bargains, in Whitewear—Bargains in Wash Goods—also a deep cut in Art Blinds and Curtain Muslins. This a money saving time, shrewd, independent, cash buyers trade here.

50c. & 75c. Ribbons, Saturday for 25c.

Just 85 pieces in the lot—pure Silk Taffeta and Messaline Ribbons, all plain colors, Pinks, Sky, Cream, White, Black, Brown, Navy, Cardinal, Green. Widths 4½ to 6 inches, and regular retail value 50c. to 75c.

Special Saturday and Next Week 25c. per yd.

Lusters for 39c.

In colors black, navy, Brown and Myrtle. Special Saturday and next week 39c. the yard.

\$7.00 to 8.50 Silk Jackets \$5.50.

Just a small lot Ladies' Taffeta Silk Jackets, regular \$7.00 to 8.50, for Saturday \$5.00 and 5.50 each.

New Lines in Ladies' Cravette Rain Cloaks.

\$5.00 up to \$10.00. Rain Proof Cloaks at \$1.50 each.

\$3.50 Trimmed Hats for \$2.19.

Saturday we offer twenty only New Stylish Trimmed Hats, value \$2.75, 3.00 to 3.50, for your choice Saturday \$2.19 each.

A big lot Ready-to-wear Hats for girls and ladies 50c each.

50c. Corset Covers for 35c.

The new full shape Corset Covers with skirt, made of fine Madapolin Lawn trimmed with lace around neck and arm and laced with baby ribbon. Regular 50c lines. Special Saturday and next week 35c.

A WASH GOODS BARGAIN, THURSDAY JUNE 8th.

700 yards of printed Lawns, Dimities and Organdie Muslins. A great many patterns all choice goods, retailing in regular way for 15c, 20c, and 25c the yard and good values.

Special Thursday, only 9½c. the Yard.

There will be a limit of 12 yards to each customer on this line. Sale will not start until 9 o'clock.

Men Read This.

Regatta Shirts 75c quality for 55c.
50c fine Balbriggan Underwear 39c.
65c fine Balbriggan Underwear 50c.
3 pairs Cotton Sox, no seams, for 25c.
\$1.00 Driving Gloves for 75c.
\$1.00 and 1.25 Kid Gloves for 75c.
4 in hand ties, special 15c, or 2 for 25c.
All the latest collars 11c or 5 for 50c Saturday.

Ladies' Lustre Skirts.

This is a lustre year, our sales in Lustre Skirts have exceeded our expectations. A new lot of high class fine quality Lustre Skirts were marked off this week and cut prices prevail on this ss on all else.

Come and see us for the best in style, assortment and value in Dress Skirts.

Housekeepers Money Savers.

20c. Hemp Carpets for 15c and 16c.—50c. Linoleums for 39c.—65c. Linoleums for 50c. Good full size Art Window Blinds 23c.—Cottage Window poles complete 15c.—Fine Art Blinds, \$1.00 quality now 85c ; \$1.25 quality now \$1.00 ; 75c. and 90c. qualities now 65c and

Great Naval

Japanese

RUSS FLEET

The long expected naval engagements between the Russian and Japanese naval fleets in the far East has take place and all the reports viewed indicate that Admiral Togo, the Japanese Admiral had achieved a wonderful victory, having practically wiped out the Russian fleet in first engagements.

Russian losses definitely known so far may be classified as follows:—

SUNK.

Two battleships.

One coast defence ship.

Five cruisers.

Two special ships.

Three destroyers.

CAPTURED.

Two battleships.

Two coast defence ironclads.

One special service ship.

One destroyer,

No Japanese ships were lost and the damage inflicted was not serious.

The battle between the Japanese and Russian fleets took place, where Togo no doubt prayed it might. The Straits of Corea are a narrow body of water, less than 100 miles wide, between Fusian and the Japanese coast. Nagasaki and Sasebo Japan's two finest naval bases and harbors of refuge, lie nearby, and in the very narrowest part of the strait will be observed the chief island of the group known as the Tsu Islands. It was here that Togo met his foe on Saturday.

After Rojestvensky had set sail from French territory, the Russian Admiralty made public that he was a thousand miles out on the Pacific. Just about that time he had, as a matter of fact, entered the narrow waters between Quelpart Islands and the Japanese coast, determined to force the passage of the straits.

The Russian Admiralty, knowing Rojestvensky as a first class fighting man, and feeling convinced that his action in leaving some of his light cruisers and auxiliary vessels off Shanghai, which became known on Friday afternoon, could only mean that he proposed to do battle to the death awaiting the result with the most intense anxiety. No fleets comprising so many vessels or manned upon so great a scale have met in battle since Nelson died gloriously at Trafalgar a hundred years ago. Over forty thousand men are on the muster rolls of the two fleets, of whom the twenty-six armored ships of the two commands carried about 17,000. Thousands of men were on board Japan's mosquito fleet, including scouts, destroyers and torpedo craft.

By putting together the information contained in special cables and the Associated Press, we learn that Rojestvensky sought to pass the narrowest portion of the straits in a heavy fog on Saturday morning. The fog lifted between 2 and 3 o'clock, permitting the Japanese, who had no doubt been in touch with the Russian armada, before it came down, to do battle. The authorities at Tokio say that Togo "held" the Russians. The phrase can

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THE HARDY DRY GOODS CO.

CHEAPSIDE, - NAPANEE.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—
The farm known as the Thompsons Point farm, containing about 150 acres. This farm is situated on the Bay of Quinte midway between Deseronto and Picton, and would make a splendid summer resort as the boats call between eight and ten times a day.

It is principally fenced with red cedar rails. For full particulars apply to D. W. ALLISON, Aipophurst, Ont.

W. G. WILSON,
BARRISTER,
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.
OFFICE — North Side Dundas Street,
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S. CASEY DENISON,

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trade in

Groceries, Provisions,
Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw,
Pressed Hay, Etc.
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

SEASON OF 1905.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE

Str. REINDEER
WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE —Primer's Cove at 5:30 a.m. for Napanee and all way places. Leave Picton at 8 a.m. Deseronto at 9:30, arriving in Napanee at 10:30, connecting with G.T.R. noon trains going East and West.

RETURNING—will leave Napanee at 1:30 p.m., connecting at Deseronto with Steamer "Varuna" for Belleville and Trenton. Leave Deseronto at 2:30 p.m., Picton at 4:30 p.m. for down the bay.

This boat can be chartered for excursions on very reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

JAS. COLLIER, Captain.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL. Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 135,000
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"Mixed Manila" (650 " ") 10c.
"Pure New Zealand" (450 " ") 9c.

All f.o.b. Kingston.

Address all communications, with remittances, to John M. Platt, Warden Penitentiary, Kingston, Ontario.

J. M. PLATT, Warden,
Kingston, May 10, 1904.

BLOCKS, SLABS, AND CORDWOOD.

PLYMOUTH COAL.

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market.

D. R. C. C. NASH,

Dentist, Bath, Ont.

Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons, of Ontario, and honor graduate of Toronto University.

ODESSA—Tuesdays at Dominion Hotel.

STELLA—Thursdays at J. Miller's residence.

Screen Doors and Windows.

Handsome designs.

MADOLE & WILSON.

CAMDEN EAST.

The Rev. P. T. Mignot, Rector of Castle Channel Islands, preached eloquent and earnest sermons in the Parish of Camden East, Yarker and Newburgh. Mr. Mignot sails June 7th, for the old country after visiting in Hamilton and Toronto.

The Social at Mr. Robert Jones, on Monday under the patronage of the Ladies of St. John's church, Newburgh was a great success considering the weather. An excellent programme was well rendered and all enjoyed the evening. The Yarker string band was in attendance.

Special offerings asked next Sunday at all the churches for Foreign and Domestic Missions.

Camden East service at 11 a. m.; Yarker at 3 p. m. and Newburgh at 7 p. m. This parish is assessed for \$75.00 and has paid in nearly half already.

Elephant Brand Ready Mixed Paints.

This famous brand is bringing us by far the largest ready mixed paint trade in Napanee. QUALITY COUNTS. We have the goods. MADOLE & WILSON

That Wonderful New Rimless Eye Glass

THE STA-ZON,

fits almost any nose, and a great improvement on the old Sure-On patents.

Other fine patents such as

Never Slips, Secure Royals, Lasso, Etc.

too numerous to mention always in stock.

Then to still further improve the good results by coming to us we will give you the best test you can get outside of an oculist.

An honor graduate of two schools.
A. F. CHINNECK with

F. CHINNECK'S JEWELLERY STORE.

Headquarters

for sanitary plumbing, steam, hot water and hot air heating. Let us give you estimates.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Paints, Oil and Glass.

Highest grades at right prices. It pays to buy the best. We keep it.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Lawn Mowers, lawn shears, and rubber hose.

MADOLE & WILSON.



Most cases of headache, nervousness and insomnia are due directly or indirectly to eyestrain. Drugs afford only temporary relief, our scientifically-adjusted glasses will positively remove eye-strain with all its attending afflictions.

H. E. Smith

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Of the material losses it is quite too soon to speak. After the battle off Port Arthur on August 10 it was four or five days before all the vessels of the dispersed Russian squadron were accounted for. It is not unreasonable to suppose that an even greater time will elapse before the full results of the battle of Saturday become known.

Reports, but all unofficial, say two battle ships, the magnificent vessels Orel and Borodino, were sunk, as well as several cruisers. If the result be limited to this and Togo's armored ships have come out of the battle not materially injured, Russia's hope of becoming a great Pacific power in our time is utterly destroyed. Rojestvensky, shorn of two of his five first-class battleships, will be distinctly inferior to Togo, and must retire to European waters lest a worse thing befall him.

One must not dogmatize too much, however. The fog in the Straits of Korea on Saturday was not nearly so dense as that thrown by Japan up to this moment on one of the world's great sea battles—a battle on which the future of two great nations hinges.

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According to the latest reports from Vice-Admiral Togo to his government, the loss to the Russians in ships sunk or captured now numbers twenty-two, while full particulars are not yet known. The Admiral says that none of his big fighting ships was seriously damaged. Interesting news comes from Vladivostock, sent direct by the correspondent of the Associated Press who repeats the arrival there of the protected cruiser Almaz and, the torpedo boat destroyer Grozny. The officers of the Almaz say they witnessed the sinking of two Japanese battleships, and that two Japanese cruisers were listing badly and seemed about to sink when the fog obscured further view of the battle. There seems to be great confusion as to the fate of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky. It is reported that he arrived at Vladivostock on the torpedo boat Buiny, badly wounded, and that his wife has received a telegram from him, while a report received from Tokio late last Tuesday night at the Japanese legation at Washington says he was captured on board the Russian destroyer Biedow with another admiral, both severely wounded and with several staff officers of his flagship, the Knyaz Suvoroff, the sinking of which is confirmed by the officers of the Almaz.

Vladivostock, May 30.—Two ships alone of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's powerful flotilla, the swift cruiser Almaz, and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozny, lie at anchor here to-day in the curving harbor of Golden horn, they having separated from the fleet in the early stage of the battle which began in the Korean Straits Saturday, and headed, in obedience to orders, with full speed to Vladivostock. Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon no other vessels of the Baltic fleet had yet arrived, and the signal station at Askold and Rimsky, Korsakoff Islands, reported none in sight. Officers of the Almaz and Grozny say that both fleets had already sustained terrible losses when the Almaz and Grozny broke through the hostile line. Of the Japanese, two battleships had gone down before their eyes, and two cruisers their sterns high in the water, seemed ready to plunge forward to the bottom of the sea. The Russian fleet, they say was even in a sadder plight. Rojestvensky's flagship, the Knyaz Suvoroff, and ship, the Borodino, and the cruisers, Oslavia and Ural, were utterly destroyed.

THE FLOTILLA OF DEATH.
When the fog closed down and hid the scene of battle from sight northward of the speeding ships, a third great Russian battleship, the Alexander III, seemed in sore distress, limping northward, putting up a valiant fight against throngs of torpedo boats, and still continuing hot attacks on the cruisers of the island empire. Torpedo boats were also clinging

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Then to still further improve the good results by coming to us we will give you the best test you can get outside of an oculist.

An honor graduate of two schools.
A. F. CHINNECK with

F. CHINNECK'S JEWELLERY STORE.

Headquarters

for sanitary plumbing, steam, hot water and hot air heating. Let us give you estimates.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Paints, Oil and Glass.

Highest grades at right prices. It pays to buy the best. We keep it.

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Lawn Mowers, lawn shears, and rubber hose.



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H. E. Smith

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ADA—FRIDAY, JUNE 2nd, 1905

val Battle!

Victorious.

T DISPERSED

round the other ships of the fleet like angry wasps separate flotillas darting in again and again to launch their weapon. The Almaz, which arrived at her anchorage here Monday evening bears scars of battle. Her mizzenmast is shot away and one of her smokestacks is pierced by a cannon shot. But the Grozny, though engaged for several hours in a running fight at short range with a large Japanese destroyer, shows no signs of the fray.

GROZNY A WINNER.

After her commander, Capt. Andriiski, had been wounded, and an officer and three men had been killed, the Grozny succeeded in sinking her opponent with a luckily placed shot, and reached Vladivostock without further adventure at 11 o'clock this morning.

The inhabitants clustered in the streets, thronged the waterside, or climbed the towering hills overlooking the harbor for a better view. Finally, towards 6 o'clock in the evening, a graceful cruiser, with two snowy white stacks, shot in view at the entrance to the Golden Horn and rounded to an anchorage beneath the bristling guns of the curving promontory. From afar the broken stump of her mizzenmast and a shot hole showing black upon her white paint of one stack indicated that the cruiser had encountered the Japanese.

AN ADMIRAL'S SALUTE.

As the anchor chain rattled in the hawserholes, the vessel wreathed itself in smoke—it was an admiral's salute in honor of Rear Admiral Von Jessen. Scarcely had the boom of the last cannon begun to echo from the surrounding hills, when Von Jessen's flagship, the cruiser Rossia, answered the salute, and a minute later the guns of the fortress took up the cannonade. Excitement beyond description seized the thronging spectators, who, with frantic "huzzas," tossed high their caps. Citizens embraced each other and danced jubilantly upon the pier, while the crews of the ships in the harbor joined in wild cheering. In a trice the boats were dropped from the davits, and in a moment the officers of the cruisers and torpedo boats in the harbor, and the military officials from the fortress, were swarming on board the Almaz to learn news of the fight.

The story was short. According to the officers of the Almaz, the fleet under Rojestvensky met the Japanese in the Straits of Korea near Teu Islands and the opposing fleets immediately closed in. Being lightly armed the Almaz as has been ordered by Admiral Rojestvensky, before the battle, separated itself from the main fleet at the first opportunity and headed for Vladivostok soon after the commencement of the action, but not too soon to observe that the losses on both sides in the titanic struggle were great.

FLAGSHIP SUFFERED EARLY.

Early in the battle, an officer of the Almaz, while watching Rojestvensky's flagship, the battleship Kniaz Souvaroff, for a signal, saw the flagship shudder from stem to stern, as if under a blow from a gigantic

MORVEN.

Meadows and grainjars looking well and prospects are good for an abundant harvest. Mrs. Lund, who went to Kingston General Hospital for treatment, has returned to her daughter, Mrs. Sharpe slightly improved.

W. W. Davis has been remodelling his drive house and otherwise improving his premises.

—USE—

PRISM BRAND PAINT

One gallon covers 360 sq. ft. two coats.
FRED L. HOOVER, Agent, Napanee.

STELLA.

The recent rain has improved meadow and pasture.

Many friends of A. McKee regret to hear that he is about to leave the island; he has bought a farm near South Bay, and intends moving there.

A little son of T. McCormick fell last week and broke his arm.

George Morrow, Emerald, is in the general hospital for treatment.

Rev. Mr. Brown, preached his farewell sermon, Sunday night, and leaves for England this week.

The sloop Ariadne brought a load of lumber here for P. Grattan last week.

W. Wilson has purchased Mrs. T. Baker's house in the village and is making improvements.

A number of horses and colts have died here this spring.

Visitors: William Sanders, Howard Sanders and Mrs. (Capt.) T. Sanders, Mrs. A. Thompson, Deseronto, and R. A. Caughey, Portsmouth.

"Herpioids" guaranteed to cure Dandruff, hair falling, and prevents baldness, 10 cents an application, at

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP

A. WILLIS.

WILTON.

Erwell Miller is repairing his barn, and R. K. Ovens is having his residence repaired.

Mrs. Birdsall returned to Chicago, Friday, being delayed in her return by illness.

R. N. Lapun is on the sick list.

C. W. Bulloch spent Victoria day in Lynn, Mrs. Bulloch and son returning with

While Mr. and Mrs. Chester Peters were returning from Kingston, Saturday, they met with a serious accident. Near Metzler's factory the team, going at a high rate of speed, ran over a cow, throwing out the seat with the occupants. Mrs. Peters received painful wounds on the head.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Murphy and two children, Lachute, Que., are visiting at Nicholas Simmonds'.

Mrs. Alfred Miller is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. Roblin, Adolphustown.

Miss Nellie Mills is visiting friends at Newburgh.

Miss and Mr. Sills, Sydenham, spent Sunday at Janes Lewis'.

Mrs. Rev. Whatman is visiting relatives in Picton.

Next Sunday, during Rev. Whatman's absence at conference, the pulpit will be occupied by R. G. Coglan.

Messrs. Wellington and Damon Babcock spent a few days at their sister's, Mrs. J. A. Snook, Trenton.

For Gasoline Stoves

Pure Refined Gasoline (with no sediment to clog the tubes.)

50 Per Cent. Reduction

on all Purses, Pocket Books, and Card Cases,
FOR ONE WEEK.

J. P. LAWRAZON & CO.

Prescriptions carefully compounded by qualified chemists.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

The Grand Trunk have let the contract for a million-dollar elevator at Midland.

Three families living at Jerseyville, near Brantford, are quarantined with smallpox.

Mrs. Phillip Ott, of Moorefield nearly 70 years of age, dropped dead while shopping.

London Conservatives nominated Mr. William Gray to oppose Hon. C. S. Hyman.

Gertrude Palestine a two-year-old child, was drowned by falling into an excavation for a cellar at Winnipeg.

A young man named McKenzie from Seaford was drowned in Muskoka River, by the upsetting of a canoe.

T. H. Lloyd, the Newmarket barrister, has been sent for trial on three charges of misappropriating trust funds.

The Ottawa Jewellery Manufacturing Company's store was robbed of \$1,000 worth of watches, rings and plate.

Cuthbert Summers, a young resident of Rockfield, was fatally injured by a frightened cow dragging him about the fields.

Arrangements have been completed for the obsequies at the grave of Sir John A. Macdonald, at Kingston, on June 6th.

The Manitoba Free Press to-day is published in its new building, reported to be one of the finest newspaper offices in Canada.

A sailboat containing five men upset in the river at St. John's, Quebec. Two brothers named Trudeau and Hercules Trahan were drowned.

Fire destroyed the home of Michael Ryan, Marysville, at an early hour on Wednesday morning. The house and contents were a total loss.

John Leizert has been committed for trial at Cornwall for manslaughter in connection with the death of Herman Farrell, aged six years, from alcoholic poisoning.

The American Cereal Company will close their mills at Peterboro' after this week and transfer the export business to their Ohio mills. They claim that excessive freight rates have compelled this move.

Within ten years Winnipesaukee will be

of the action, but not too soon to observe that the losses on both sides in the titanic struggle were great.

FLAGSHIP SUFFERED EARLY.

Early in the battle, an officer of the Almaz, while watching Rojestvensky's flagship, the battleship Kniaz Souvaroff, for a signal, saw the flagship shudder from stem to stern, as if under blow from a gigantic hammer, and hesitate in her course while the waves rose high from her armored sides. Then she began to list and sink. The officers believe that the debut of the submarine boat as an effective agent in naval warfare, or perhaps a large mine, caused the disaster to the Kniaz Souvanoff. The damage, however, was so extensive that the flagship soon went down, leaving the deck officers and many of the crew struggling in the waves. One of the Russian torpedo boats, either the destroyer Buiny or the Bravi, ran in and picked up a number of the swimmers, one of whom was recognized through a glass as Admiral Rojestvensky. Under a grueling attack of the Japanese warships, aided by torpedo boats, mines and submarines, the Borodino, Osiabia and Ural were placed out of action and followed the flagship to the bottom.

A BLOW AT THE HEART.

As the details come in of the great battle in the Straits of Corea it becomes evident that the naval power of Russia was utterly destroyed during the three days of running fighting. Every one of Rojestvensky's fourteen armored ships has been accounted for. Here is the list:

BATTLESHIPS.

KNIAZ SUVAROFF (sunk).
BORODINO (sunk).
ALEXANDER III. (sunk).
OSLIAIBIA (sunk).
NAVARIN (sunk).
SISSOI VELIKY (sunk).
NICHOLAS I. (captured).
OREL (captured).

CRUISERS AND COAST DEFENCE SHIPS.

OMITRI DONSKI (sunk).
NAKHIMOFF (sunk).
MONOAECH (sunk).
OUZHAKOFF (sunk).
SENAIVAN (captured).
APRAXINE (captured).

It must be remembered that all the light cruisers, torpedo boats, destroyers, store-ships and colliers that accompanied Rojetvensky's fleet were merely intended to provide the necessary scouting and refitting services for these fourteen fighting ships. The protected cruisers and torpedo vessels without their armored consorts are like sheep without a shepherd. They will be picked up by the Japanese whenever they are sighted. There were six protected cruisers in Rojetvensky's fleet. Two of them are known to have been sunk and one captured; one is at Vladivostok. There remain in eastern waters under Russia's flag at the most, including the Rossia and Gromoboi, but five cruisers, and three only of that great fleet which sailed into the Straits of Corea last Saturday.

This is indeed, a blow at the heart.

The loss of life can as yet be only roughly estimated. Not less than five thousand went down in the vessels reported as having been sunk. The Japanese loss of life was probably inconsiderable. The greatest results seem to have been obtained by torpedo boats and destroyers, the crews of which range from 30 to 80 men. If fifteen or even twenty of these little vessels were sunk by the Russians the loss in life was not likely to be more than two or three hundred men, because the Japanese were fighting on their own shores, where everything would be done to save the lives of those in the destroyers and torpedo boats hit by the enemy.

Admiral Togo's official report shows that Rojetvensky, his flag officers and headquarters staff escaped from the sinking flagship on Saturday afternoon and were later captured by a Japanese destroyer on board a Russian vessel of the same class. Rojetvensky and another Admiral, presumably Voelkersam, were severely wounded. This disposes of the story that the Russian Admiral had reached Vladivostok.

In vessels, men and leaders the Baltic fleet as ceased to exist. Togo's victory is one of the most complete in the history of ocean warfare.

For Gasoline Stoves

Pure Refined Gasoline (with no sediment to clog the tubes.)

The Medical Hall,
FRED L. HOOOPER.

LAPUM.

Our pastor Rev. Mr. Whatham, is attending conference in Picton.

Harry Harkness, Kingston, was, on Sunday the guest of Harry Snider.

Mrs. Clara Lapum, suffering from a sprained ankle, is convalescing.

Levi Brown sold a horse last week for \$135.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pringle, were, Sunday were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sperry Shibley, Wilton.

William Lapum spent last week with Hartman Snider, Maple Lane.

Miss Beatrice Cowdy, Cobrook, and Miss Florence Campbell, Odessa, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. E. Snider.

Mrs. J. Irish, on the sick list, is improving.

Mrs. John Morrison, and son, Kenneth, Hartington, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Love.

Miss Eva Silver, Yarker, is spending a few weeks here with Mrs. J. Irish.

Visitors: Col. Clyde and daughter, Florence, Odessa, with Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Brown; Roy Lampkin, with friends in Camden East; Mrs. James Huff with Mrs. Michael Love; Jeddore Irish and daughter, Hattie, with friends, in Yarker; Mr. and Mrs. Levi Brown with friends in Napanee.

Lawn mowers from \$3.50 to \$15.00. Lawn rakes, lawn shears, lawn fencing at BOYLE & SON.

NEWBURGH.

Victoria Day was observed by our villagers. Notices of the by-law forbidding any person firing off firecrackers, etc., were posted Tuesday, but no one seemed to take them seriously, and there were fireworks galore.

Nelson Shorts was found dead in bed on Saturday morning. The deceased had been a sufferer all winter with gangrene, and was so low early in the spring that it was not thought he would last a week. However he rallied and was soon able to be out. On Friday he was around the village, and at eleven o'clock on Friday evening when his daughter gave him his medicine, he was apparently as well as he had been for some time. In the morning when called, he did not answer, and when they went to the bed they found his body cold in death. The late Mr. Shorts leaves three daughters, Mrs. William Bowerman, this village; Mrs. George James, and Mrs. Jenkins, Utica, N. Y., and three sons, John and Charles, this village; and George, Utica, N. Y. The funeral service was held at the residence of his son-in-law, William Bowerman, Sunday. Rev. J. F. Mears conducted it.

Master Gervase, the young son of Lina Fitzmartin, while playing in the yard Sat-

Teas.

We carry a full line of teas for 50c, 40c, 25c, and 20c, and 3 lbs. for 25c. Give us a trial. Best value in town at

GREY LION GROCERY.

Within the next five years the Grand Trunk Pacific will spend \$150,000,000; the Canadian Pacific in order to better its position will spend about \$100,000,000 and the Canadian Northern in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 and the most of this in the West.—So says the Hon. Thomas Greenway.

Portland Cement.

Rathbun's Star brand.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Kingston, Ont., May 26.—(Special)—The death occurred on Wolfe Island on Thursday, of Alexander McDonald, aged seventy-six. He was one of the oldest residents, being a native of the place. His parents came from Glengarry County. Deceased was a cousin of Archbishop Gauthier, of Kingston, and was an enthusiastic bag pipe player. He was unmarried.

nee, was appointed entrance examiner here. P. D. Shorey, principal of our public school, has been appointed examiner at Napanee, by the Napanee Board of Education.

Sidney Littlewood arrived home from Watertown Saturday for a visit.

Mrs. A. Madden is having her house painted.

Mr. Ernest and Miss Cora Madden, Napanee, spent Sunday at Mrs. A. Madden's.

Miss Evelyn Grange, Toronto, is expected about June 25th to spend the summer at J. B. Aylsworth's.

W. E. Patterson, this village, stood first in bacteriology at Queen's, last week.

Hammocks, Lawn Mowers, Lawn Rakes Garden Shears, Lawn Hose, Sprayers in all kinds.

DENBIGH.

A box social held in school section No. 6 (State Falls Settlement) on the evening of the 20th inst., was in every way a success and well attended.

Miss Florence Lane is away enjoying a visit at her sisters' Mrs. (Rev.) J. R. Butler Blackstock, Ont.

Dr. J. L. Kane left Denbigh again on Thursday last and will probably accept a position in an Ottawa Hospital.

Mr. F. C. Anderson, Assistant Inspector of public schools for this County made his first official visit to our school on the 25th inst., and on the evening of the 27th inst., he gave a very interesting address in the Orangehall on the advantages of a good school education, and strongly advised a liberal and judicious addition to our at present rather depleted school library. Rev. G. Dashiel also addressed the rather mixed audience, which filled the hall to the last seat, in German, and the pupils present of the Lutheran Sunday school rendered a German song fairly creditably considering that they were called upon quite unexpected and unprepared. During the remainder of the evening, Mr. Anderson entertained those present with suitable selections on his gramophone.

Edward John and Alfred John, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Adolf John have been very ill with pneumonia, but are improving and hopes are again entertained for their recovery.

Edward Petzold who got one of his hands badly cut with a circular saw is also doing as well as can be expected, though he will not be able to use his hand yet for some time.

The Misses Louise Petzold, of Kington, and Clara Petzold of Renfrew, are shortly expected home on a visit to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Petzold.

The Court of Revision for Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby for 1905 will be held at the Denbigh House on the 3rd June.

The roof of P. Stein's woodhouse attached to his dwelling house caught fire Monday, probably from a spark escaped out of the chimney. Fortunately it was discovered in time, a good supply of water was available, and quite a number of neighbors were promptly on hand, whose strenuous efforts were successful in limiting the damage done to a part of the roof. For a while it seemed very doubtful if the flames which soon spread over several places on the roof could be got under control, and if the dry firewood, of which there was about 50 cords piled under the burning roof, had once caught fairly afire from the cinders and burning shingles, which for a while kept dropping on top and between the piles, no human help, with such appliances as were on hand, could have saved the building, nor much of the contents, and very likely the outbuilding would also have been destroyed. It was a narrow escape indeed.

Berry Bros. Famous Liquid Granite for wood floors.

MADOLE & WILSON

BELL ROCK.

A fine shower of rain fell here last night. Dr. Spankie visited the public school here recently.

Miss Elsie Moir returned to Belleville, after a short visit at her home here.

Our teacher Mr. C. G. Yorke attended the convention held in Kingston last week.

Last Friday Mr. T. B. Wheeler, Post master of the village fell from a load of hay and was seriously injured.

Rev. Mr. Ferguson called on friends here on Saturday.

Mrs. Philip Martin had the misfortune to sprain her right arm very badly.

Visitors—Mr. F. J. Percy, of Rochester, N.Y., at M. Peroy's; Mrs. L. H. Rutten, Moscow, at T. B. Wheeler's; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Amey, of Moscow at D. L. Amey's.

John Leizert has been committed for trial at Cornwall for manslaughter in connection with the death of Herman Farrel, aged six years, from alcoholic poisoning.

The American Cereal Company will close their mills at Peterboro' after this week and transfer the export business to their Ohio mills. They claim that excessive freight rates have compelled this move.

Within ten years Winnipeg will be as large a city as Toronto. Within twenty-five years it will be the largest city in the dominion. This statement was made by Thomas Greenway, ex-premier of Manitoba.

It is reported from Strathcona, where the big cement works of the Rathbun Company are located, that they are to be closed down in a short time. Many of the workers who will not go to Maribank are going to the new works at Point Ann, near Belleville.

Look out for Yankee \$1 bills which have been raised to \$10. Several such bills have been passed in Kingston. Watch your money. Don't take Yankee bills at all. That's the best policy. They won't take ours.

Upon her arrival at New York, Saturday the Campania reported that she had been in continuous communication with land by means of wireless telegraph during the entire voyage. When in mid-ocean the Campania was in communication with both America and Europe simultaneously, a feat never before accomplished.

Examine your Carpets for Buffalo Moths.

Warsaw's Moth Liquid, will kill them and if used in time will prevent them. Full information on "Moth Destruction" given at

The Red Cross Drug Store.
T. B. WALLACE.

Leamington, Ont., May 25.—In laying information against George Rowell, of the Erie House, of Leamington, Ont., for refusing to supply a meal, Government Detective Rogers, Toronto, has raised a new issue under the liquor license law. On May 9th, the detective reached Leamington and applied for breakfast at the Erie House after the regular hour. He was refused, whereupon he laid an information against the proprietor. Rogers will go from Toronto to give evidence when the case comes up. The result is being waited with considerable interest by the hotel men.

A. A. A.

ARNOT'S
ARNICA
ANODYNE.

Cures all Pain.

25c a Bottle.

We have pleasure in offering ONE BOTTLE of this excellent remedy FREE with each bottle purchased at our store.

This offer expires June 1st.

LAWRASON & CO.,

Drug Stores.

Napanee, Milton, and St. George Ontario.

ABHOR THAT WHICH IS EVIL

The Evildoer is Helpless Before Public Opinion.

A despatch from Brooklyn, N.Y., says:—Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis preached from the following text:—Abhor that which is evil.—Romans xiii. 9.

Strange words these for the teacher of the gospel of good will!

Hatred of evil is bad enough, but Paul will not be content until he carries hatred up to its highest voltage—abhorrence. From his viewpoint moral indignation is a pre-requisite of patriotism. Bad men may feel no revulsion against wickedness, but good men are stirred to the depths. For some men conscience seems seared as with a hot iron, and these wrongdoers have no sense of moral revulsion. But the better the man the stronger and deeper the tides of moral revulsion. No man can be a bad man who can get furiously angry and righteously indignant against evil, and this without sin. Stooping to cleanse the mud from the child's garments, but pitying the child, carries with it abhorrence of the filthy mudhole into which the child has fallen. Seeking to save the drunkard as a man is perfectly compatible with doing all you can to destroy the causes of his drunkenness. Abhorrence consumes sin as the flame consumes the dross out of the gold. For lies and selfishness and every form of iniquity our God is a consuming fire.

He who beholds bribery, gambling, venal voting, the purchase of legislatures, the debauching of the rulers in the city, the betrayal of the poor, and beholds it with equanimity, is A THOROUGHLY BAD MAN.

Contrariwise, as a man goes toward the abhorrence of evil,

Now and then society rises up into one of these moods of moral revulsion. Then the whole force of the community, through its press, its pulpit, its lecture halls and through conversation in office, factory and street, is turned against the man or corporation that has outraged the sentiment of justice in the people. Witness the tide of feeling against the Tweed regime. In that corrupt ring were a judge, a mayor, a leader of Tammany Hall, aldermen, attorneys and railway officials. They brazenly flaunted their wealth, they appeared on every public occasion, they openly scoffed at criticism. Suddenly and unexpectedly public opinion turned against them. One morning all these men disappeared from the street, not one of them dared show his face. Socially they were ostracised; public opinion rode over them as remorselessly as a tornado; editors pinned these corrupt leaders to the page of history as a bug is pinned in a cabinet as a specimen of hundreds of bugs that creep and crawl.

Years have come and gone, but every one of these men stands there in a niche of infamy.

For gold they bribed aldermen, for gold they bribed the legislature and purchased franchises. For gold they retained senators and representatives as an indirect form of bribery to control their votes. Financially rich, they now stand forth as moral lepers. The people have never forgiven these men and the people never will forgive them. It were better for these men that they had never been born. *

THEY INJURED POOR MEN, they injured weak men, they destroyed the helpless, and once they stood forth stripped and fully revealed society wrote across the forehead in

in and behind all the people. In the old days of piracy a black ship went on the rocks on the southern coast of England. When the black ship struck the rock and was crushed one wave was about her. But think you that one wave contained the power that wrought destruction? Behind that single crest were the waves with a thousand miles of water lending weight and momentum and crowding the outside wave forward with restless night.

And when public opinion breaks against a corrupt man, a corrupt gang of harpies, or organized group of predatory commercial bandits, then when a single newspaper, a single orator, a single author speaks, he becomes the point, the electric tongue of fire, through which is expressed a vast national feeling. Nothing, therefore, can be more terrible than for a man or a company of men to fall under public disapprobation.

Indeed, the greatest things in literature have been attempts of great men to express the moral indignation of all good people against the selfishness and sin of a few dead ones. Witness Sophocles' greatest play, "King Edipus." The king married his near relative, outraged public sentiment as to the home, and when that sentiment speaks we see the king, with white hair, under a pitiless sky, midst

THE AWFUL THUNDERBOLTS, wandering everywhither in search of refuge from the bolts that fell on every side.

Witness Shakespeare's "Hamlet." The motive of the drama is the hesitancy and indecision of the young prince. But the real power of the drama is in the movement of all persons and events toward a dramatic moment, when the public opinion shall focalize on the guilty king and the storm break and overwhelm. The great hour also in Dickens' novel is the hour when the street fills with people and they turn toward Fagin's den and Monks'. When the transgressor beholds that crowd in the streets with their accusing faces, he is dumb with fear, this also is the story of the great forward movements in our country.

The people move along slowly and endure many forms of injustice and oppression, but all the time the forces of a moral thunderstorm are gathering and then, suddenly, when the transgressor least expects it, the cloud breaks and the lightnings leap from the east or west and the bolts of moral indignation consume the commercial lies and financial corruption and political crime, and the air is cleaned as by fire.

Once the storm has cleared, lo! the life again is safe and justice dwells in the land. But many there are who harden their hearts, who blind their eyes and stop up their ears. Warned, they refuse to listen. What a word is this: "Some men's sins go before-hand unto judgment and some follow after." The state of the last is worse than the first. In the old days they ground wheat by small millstones and the wheat was poured through a hole in the center. One day a thief breaking with another got rid of his fellow conspirator with a knife and a little millstone tied around his companion's neck as he dropped him into the sea of Galilee. Out of that the Master made His most terrific illustration of inevitable ruin of strong men who were intended by God to be leaders but who have used all their strength . . .

My brethren—Emphasizing the fellowship and oneness of Christ with his disciples which is to continue.

My Father and your Father—A likeness with a difference. Jesus nowhere identifies the sonship of believers with his own.

My God—The risen and glorified Saviour is still perfect man (comp. Rev. 3. 12). This truth is pointed out by both Paul and Peter, who speak of "the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ" (comp. Eph. 1. 3; 1 Pet. 1. 3, and other passages).

19. The first day of the week—From this time forward observed by Christians as a day of worship and Christian fellowship in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus from the dead on that day. At first, however, the Jewish Sabbath was not on this account disregarded. The complete substitution of the former day for the latter came about gradually.

In the midst—An expression retained by the Revised Version with some lexicographical authority though not approved of by many of the best writers of English.

22. Breathed on them—A symbolic action signifying the imparting to them of his own Spirit (comp. Ezek. 37. 5).

The Holy Spirit—The article is wanting in the original, signifying that the gift was "not that of the personal Holy Spirit, but rather an earnest of that gift; an effusion of the Spirit."

23. Whose soever sins ye—All those present, apostles and others alike. One apostle at least was absent, and others not apostles were present; hence, whatever the power conferred by Christ at this time, all believers alike share that power. There is no warrant in Scripture for limiting it to the clergy.

Forgive . . . retain—As messengers of the gospel they are to proclaim forgiveness of sins through faith in Christ, and at the same time announce the terms of forgiveness. This passage must not be isolated for purposes of interpretation from the other great New Testament passages bearing upon the forgiveness of sins.

DINING WITH MONKEYS

SILLY PRANKS INDULGED IN BY SMART SOCIETY.

How People With More Money Than Brains Spend Their Time.

The exclusive set of American Society which centres round Mr. Harry Lehr, a one-time wine agent, and various of the Vanderbilts, indulges in all sorts of extraordinary antics.

It was Mr. Lehr who added to the gaiety of Newport life by starting the customs of playing tennis in bathing suits, having punching bags provided at the bathing pavilions for the use of fashionable young ladies, and taking parrots for companions when driving his motor-car.

And it was Mr. Lehr, too, who imitated the actions of a dog for the amusement of the guests at Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt's wedding a year ago. This was a part of the "fun" which took place on the steamboat General which conveyed the party from Newport to the railway landing, where special trains were waiting to carry them to New York.

One of the young ladies of this "exclusive set," seizing the walking stick belonging to her companion, threw it at Mr. Lehr, not with any intention of hurting him, because it fell ten yards away from the one-time wine agent, but just to see what he would do. Mr. Lehr did not disappoint her.

Getting down on all fours, he crawled to the stick, picked it up with his mouth, ran back to the boat-rail and deposited it at the feet of the lady who had thrown it. Then Mr. Lehr, amid roars of laughter and clapping of hands, barked in

The City Farmer

"Are you tired, dear?"

Mr. Harvey looked back from his seat beside the driver as he spoke. His wife was deadly pale, but her shining face and sparkling eyes did not tell of weariness.

"I don't know, Frank," she said. "Oh, how lovely it all is! I never saw so much country before. You didn't tell me it was so beautiful."

"Wiv stars in 'e grass," lisped baby Ethel, pointing to the golden dandelions which starred all the way.

This was a city family, whose horizon had been bounded by brick and mortar, and the country was a beautiful revelation. The family physician had told Mr. Harvey that the only hope for his wife, who was failing rapidly, was country air and change, and unknown to her he had purchased a small farm in the doctor's native place, from a Mr. Mortimer.

"And you feared I would be disappointed, my husband!" she exclaimed. "Yes, I am. It is so much nicer than I thought. Why, the very trees are covered with bloom, and the air is so sweet."

"Well, here we are," said the driver, halting before a handsome house, where loads of furniture were being let down. A light shone through the windows, and in the doorway stood a cheery-looking matron.

"We've taken possession, you see," she said by way of explanation. "I'm your neighbor across the street—Mrs. Goodwin. I've come to take you home with me to supper."

"You are very kind, Mrs. Goodwin," Mr. Harvey began, "but really—"

"We are very glad to accept your hospitality, dear Mrs. Goodwin, for I am tired," interrupted Mrs. Harvey ere he could finish.

Seated at the Goodwins' hospitable board, the three little Harvey girls beamed rapturously as they sipped their glasses of sweet milk.

What a glorious day it had been! The long ride on the cars, then the ten-mile ride from the station, for the railway had not penetrated every section 50 years ago.

"It's dodd, papa," said little Ethel. "Taste," and she held up her glass of milk.

"Yes, dear," said Mr. Harvey, glancing anxiously at his wife, as he touched his lips to the glass.

"I'm afraid, Frances, that the day's journey has been too much for you."

"I've been too much excited. It's all so lovely," she answered, smiling. "I'll be all right in the morning."

"I shall not consent to her leaving till morning, Mr. Harvey," said Mrs. Goodwin, with a decisive nod. "Jack, our boy, is at the house now attending to the fires. The rest of you can go over after supper if you wish, but Mrs. Harvey stays to keep me company."

"Such kindness!" murmured Mrs. Harvey, as tears slowly coursed down her white cheeks. "And I was so dreading the night."

Mind has a wonderful power over the corporeal, and Mrs. Harvey was soon an interested listener to the conversation between her husband and Mr. Goodwin.

"I think I'm very fortunate in securing such a fine place," said Mr. Harvey. "The buildings alone are worth more than I paid for my whole farm," replied his neighbor. "Mortimer put all he made into his house, and starved his farm. You

been born.

THEY INJURED POOR MEN. They injured weak men, they destroyed the helpless, and once they stood forth stripped and fully revealed society wrote across the forehead in letters of fire these words: "He used his country for selfish ends, therefore his memory shall rot."

Now, once public opinion turns fairly against the individual or the corporate sinner no power can withstand it. It sweeps forward with all the depth and majesty of a tidal wave. It overthrows opposition as the waves of the Atlantic smash an eggshell against the rocks. The explanation of the universality of this sentiment and its immeasurable power is that God and conscience are

dropped him into the Sea of Galilee. Out of that the Master made His most terrific illustration of inevitable ruin of strong men who were intended by God to be leaders but who have used all their strength to destroy His little ones. But when public opinion turns upon them and through a thousandfold voices scoffs at them, when conscience sends them to the left hand, when patriots who love their country curse them for setting aside the will of the people through their institutions, then comes the fruition of that word: "These are they who have laden themselves down with thick clay. It were better for them that they had never been born."

Newell Dwight Hillis.

THE S.S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JUNE 4.

Lesson X. The Resurrection. Golden Text I. Cor. 15:20.

LESSON WORD STUDIES

Note—These Word Studies for this lesson are based on the text of the Revised Version.

Events Intervening.—The body of Jesus was taken from the cross before sunset of the day of crucifixion, and was delivered by the Roman authorities to Joseph, of Arimathea, a wealthy and learned counselor of the Jews and secret disciple of Jesus before his burial. With the assistance of Nicodemus, "he who at first came to him by night," who contributed rare spices and ointments in layish abundance, the body was carefully embalmed and placed in a newly prepared rock-hewn tomb belonging to Joseph. (John 19: 38-42; Matt. 27: 57, 61; Mark 15: 42, 43; Luke 23: 50, 55.) At the suggestion of "the Jews" Pilate ordered that a squad of soldiers be posted around at the grave lest the body of Jesus be taken away by the disciples and the claim be made to them that he had risen from the dead. (Matt. 27: 62, f.). The next events mentioned by any of the evangelists are those of the resurrection occurring. The first of these was, of course, the resurrection itself which was announced by the angel of the Lord as already accomplished just prior the great earthquake and the rolling away of the stone from the door of the sepulcher. (Matt. 28: 1-6). On swooned with terror by the supernatural phenomena, the guards fled to the city and reported what they had seen and heard to the Jewish authorities, who hurried them to spread a full report about the disappearance of the body of Jesus from the tomb and to keep silence concerning the events which actually did take place. (Matt. 28: 1-15).

Verse 11.—Mary Magdalene, from whose eyes had driven out "seven demons" (Mark 16:9), she is first mentioned in gospel narrative together with certain other women "who were ministering to Jesus" (Luke 8:2). Her devotion and loyalty to Jesus are attested by the part she played in the scene at the cross. She stayed in the scene at the cross (Luke 23: 40, 55; Matt. 27: 61; Mark 15: 47) and subsequently (Luke 24, John 20). That Jesus first appeared unto her after his resurrection (Mark 16: 9) cannot have been by accident.

Without at the tomb—Peter had just a few minutes before entered the tomb (verse 6), which was doubtless begun, as was customary, in the side of a low limestone cliff or hill with a low opening on the side through which by stooping a person might enter. Once inside, it was possible to again stand erect beside the horizontal niche or niches intended for the remains of the dead.

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AT COUNTRY HOUSE PARTIES

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Harvey. "The buildings alone are worth more than I paid for my whole farm," replied his neighbor. "Mortimer put all he made into his house, and starved his farm. You must feed your land if you expect it to feed you."

"I am totally ignorant of farming," Mr. Harvey replied. "I hope I will not be troublesome, but may I consult you when I need help?"

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"Well, perhaps," said Mr. Goodwin. "I believe, though, that a man can do what he sets out to do, if he's a man, but brains are needed in farming, as well as in selling goods. Young Mortimer didn't like study and he didn't like work. When he secured a clerkship in a city store, he thought he was made, but I shouldn't wonder if he found out he'd made a mistake."

"Very likely," said Mr. Harvey, glancing toward his wife, who was listening intently. "We are satisfied aren't we, dear?"

"Yes, indeed. Only I trust we will not be troublesome to our kind neighbors," she replied. "We will need to get acquainted with our new possessions."

"That's easy enough," said Mr. Goodwin. "A fine house and outbuildings, a large garden and orchard, apples, pears, plums and cherries in plenty, and 20 acres of worn-out land, with a woodlot."

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"I'll sell you a young cow that'll suit you," Mr. Goodwin answered, "and Jack will milk it for you till you learn."

"Two weeks went by, so full of busy work that no one thought of loneliness, though baby Ethel, lifting her chubby hand, said, "Hark, it's so still, so still."

Churn, butter, churn, Peter's at the gate, Waiting for the butter cake.

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Mrs. Goodwin came out with a large wooden bowl filled with clear water. "Good morning, Anna. You've brought the butter quick," she said laughing.

Anna watched carefully the process of washing and salting the butter. I'm glad you know about everything Mrs. Goodwin," she said. "We are going to churn, and I hope we can make nice sweet butter like yours."

"You will, child. It beats all how quick your mother catches on. I'll help you any time you get bothered."

But Mrs. Harvey did not "get bothered." The nice stamped balls of her own sweet butter made her very happy.

"I'm so glad to succeed," she said, "for I feared I should fail."

"You don't know the meaning of the word, Frances," said Mr. Harvey. "If I only succeed as well I will be content."

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given these men and the people never will forgive them. It were better for these men that they had never been born.

THEY INJURED POOR MEN, they injured weak men, they destroyed the helpless, and once they stood forth stripped and fully revealed society wrote across the "forehead in letters of fire these words: "He used his country for selfish ends, therefore his memory shall rot."

Now, once public opinion turns fairly against the individual or the corporate sinner no power can withstand it. It sweeps forward with all the depth and majesty of a tidal wave. It overthrows opposition as the waves of the Atlantic smash an eggshell against the rocks. The explanation of the universality of this sentiment and its immeasurable power is that God and conscience are

got rid of his fellow conspirator with a knife and a little millstone tied around his companion's neck, as he dropped him into the Sea of Galilee. Out of that the Master made His most terrific illustration of inevitable ruin of strong men who were intended by God to be leaders but who have used all their strength to destroy His little ones. But when public opinion turns upon them and through a thousandfold voices scolds at them, when conscience sends them to the left hand, when patriots who love their country curse them for setting aside the will of the people through their institutions, then comes the fruition of that word: "These are they who have laden themselves down with thick clay. It were better for them that they had never been born."

Newell Dwight Hillis.

THE S.S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,

JUNE 4.

Lesson X. The Resurrection. Golden Text I. Cor. 15:20.

LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note—These Word Studies for this lesson are based on the text of the Revised Version.

Events Intervening.—The body of Jesus was taken from the cross before sunset of the day of crucifixion, and was delivered by the Roman authorities to Joseph of Arimathea, a wealthy and learned counselor of the Jews and secret disciple of Jesus for burial. With the assistance of Nicodemus, "the who at first came to him by night," who contributed rare spices and ointments in lavish abundance, the body was carefully embalmed and placed in a newly prepared rock-hewn tomb belonging to Joseph (John 19:38-42; Matt. 27:57, 61; Mark 15:42, 46; Luke 23:50, 55). At the suggestion of "the Jews," Pilate ordered that a squad of soldiers be placed on guard at the grave lest the body of Jesus be taken away by the disciples and the claim be made by them that he had risen from the dead (Matt. 27:62, 65). The next events mentioned by any of the evangelists are those of the resurrection morning. The first of these was, of course, the resurrection itself, which was announced by the angel of the Lord as already accomplished just after the great earthquake and the rolling away of the stone from the door of the sepulcher (Matt. 28:1-10). Overwhelmed with terror by this supernatural phenomenon, the guards were now prostrated with fear and fled to the city and reported what they had seen and heard to the Jewish authorities, who bribed them to spread a false report about the disappearance of the body of Jesus from the tomb and to keep silence concerning the events which actually did take place (Matt. 28:11-15).

Verse 11. *Mary Magdalene*, from whom Jesus had driven out "seven demons" (Mark 16:9). She is first mentioned in gospel narrative together with certain other women who were "ministers to Jesus of their substance" (Luke 8:2). Her devotion and loyalty to Jesus are attested by the part she played in the scene at the cross (Luke 23:49, 55; Matt. 27:61; Mark 15:47) and subsequently (Luke 24:10, 20). That Jesus first appeared unto her after his resurrection (Mark 16:9) cannot have been by accident.

Without at the tomb—Peter had just a few minutes before entered the tomb (verse 6), which was doubtless hewn, as was customary, in the side of a low limestone cliff or hill with a low opening on the side through which by stooping a person might enter. Once inside, it was possible to again stand erect beside the horizontal niche or niches intended for the remains of the dead.

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the only place in John's narrative of the resurrection where angels are mentioned (but comp. 1, 51; 12, 29). This special vision of the angels was for Mary only; the men, John and Peter, had apparently not seen them, though doubtless they were the same messengers "in dazzling apparel" mentioned in Luke 24:4. Matthew (28, 28) and Mark (16, 5-8) mention only one angel, who may have been the spokesman, and possibly in other respects also the more prominent of the two mentioned by Luke and John.

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15. Whom seekest thou?—Not "What seekest thou?" as the gardener might have inquired. Note that Mary herself never refers to the body of Jesus as such; with her it is only "the Lord," and yet more personal, "my Lord." She has not yet brought herself to think of him as dead, and to her lifeless form is still himself. This state of mind on her part is the point of contact from which Jesus gently leads her back to a recognition of himself, her living Lord.

The gardener—The tomb with others was in a garden, just as a modern cemetery is a garden spot, carefully tended and cared for. The gardener was the one person whom she might expect to meet there at that early hour.

16. Mary—How much of tenderness, love, gentle reproof, authority, and comfort may not the Master have put into this one word!

She turned herself—not having waited for the gardener's (as she supposed) answer, she had turned again toward the tomb, lost once more in grief, without having caught the deeper significance of the question, "Whom seekest thou?" But at the speaking of her name she turns again in sudden recognition to Him who had addressed her.

Rabbioni—in the Hebrew literally, My Master, a form of address used by pupils in speaking to their teacher.

Which is to say, Teacher—The fact that Mary at this moment used just this expression and spoke in Hebrew throws a flood of light on the whole scene. For just one moment it is Jesus, her beloved teacher and friend, whom she had found again.

17. Touch me not—Jesus had not returned to life to renew the old familiar fellowship with his disciples on earth. His ascension was to inaugurate a new fellowship, a spiritual union, between himself and his disciples, hence this warning command to Mary. The verb here used implies in the Greek a clinging to.

what he would do. Mr. Lehr did not disappoint her.

Getting down on all fours, he crawled to the stick, picked it up with his mouth, ran back to the boat-rail and deposited it at the feet of the lady who had thrown it. Then Mr. Lehr, amid roars of laughter and clapping of hands, barked in

IMITATION OF A DOG.

Other men followed his example, and soon the deck was alive with a number of immaculately dressed millionaires and other wealthy men crawling about on all fours.

Among the New York smart set, two or three years ago, freak diners were much in vogue, when each host vied with the other in extravagance and novelty. Mr. Lehr was not to be outdone. He had a monkey, and in the monkey's name issued invitations to a sumptuous dinner. Dressed as the host in evening attire, similar to the other monk-gentlemen, the simian received his guests who allotted him the place of honor and seated themselves at the tables around him.

The smart folk enjoyed themselves immensely; but the monkey didn't. He wasn't able to say so, but the disgust on his almost human features plainly told the story of his feelings.

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"I think I'm very fortunate in securing such a fine place," said Mr. Harvey. "The buildings alone are worth more than I paid for my whole farm," replied his neighbor. "Mortimer put all he made into his house, and starved his farm. You must feed your land if you expect it to feed you."

"I am totally ignorant of farming," Mr. Harvey replied. "I hope I will not be troublesome, but may I consult you when I need help?"

"Certain, certain. I'd love to tell you what I've learned about farming and I hope you'll beat us all."

"I'll be content to follow, my friend. I've learned some things from farm journals, but I'm afraid I'll find it easier to learn how to do than to put my knowledge into practice."

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THE S.S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
JUNE 4.

Lesson X. The Resurrection. Gold Text 1. Cor. 15:20.

LESSON WORD STUDIES

Note—These Word Studies for this lesson are based on the text of the Revised Version.

Events intervening.—The body of Jesus was taken from the cross before sunset on the day of crucifixion, and was delivered by the Roman authorities to Joseph of Arimathea, a wealthy and learned counselor of the Jews and secret disciple of Jesus for burial. With the assistance of Nicodemus, who at first came to him by night, who contributed rare spices and embalming ointments, the body was carefully embalmed and placed in a new, prepared tomb belonging to Joseph of Arimathea (Matt. 27:57, 61; Mark 15:42-44; Luke 23:50, 55). At the same time of the Jews' Friday evening, that a squad of soldiers had been posted at the grave to guard the body of Jesus, he was taken away in the darkness and the claim was made that Jesus had risen from the dead (Matt. 27:62, 65). This statement was denied by any of the soldiers, and those of the assembly who heard it. The rest of these events in the resurrection itself, such as the announcement by the angel of the Lord, the alarm encompassed throughout the earth, the quake and the rending of the sky, etc., come from the account of the Sunday morning (Matt. 28:1-10), by which was followed by the appearance of the prophet that the garden was now converted into a modern cemetery, a garden spot, carefully tended and cared for. The gardener was the one person whom she might expect to meet there at that early hour.

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"Oh, you're making butter!" cried Anna Harvey, as early in the morning she came upon Jack Goodwin plying the churn dasher, on the back stoop, in time with the old tune, "May I try?"

"It's most come. Grandma's butter song fetches it," said Jack, giving the dasher into her hands.

Mrs. Goodwin came out with a large wooden bowl filled with clear water. "Good morning, Anna. You've brought the butter quick," she said laughing.

Anna watched carefully the process of washing and salting the butter. I'm glad you know about everything Mrs. Goodwin," she said. "We are going to churn, and I hope we can make nice sweet butter like yours."

"You will, child. It beats all how quick your mother catches on. I'll help you any time you get bothered."

But Mrs. Harvey did not get bothered." The nice stamped balls of her own sweet butter made her very happy.

"I'm so glad to succeed," she said. "For I feared I should fail."

"You don't know the meaning of the word, Frances," said Mr. Harvey. "If I only succeed as well I will be content."

"Novices are fond of praise, Frank,

and you are very kind," his wife answered with a gay laugh.

It did not take our friends long to learn that the villagers were not all of the Goodwin type.

Mrs. Busby, wife of a good man whom Mr. Harvey hired for a day, was a newsmonger.

"No need of a daily paper, for we have our Busby," was a saying of the village wits.

"Don't them city folks beat all!" she said to Mrs. Goodwin on one of her morning calls. "There they be this minute hunting for weeds in the garden beds. I wonder if they know 'em when they find 'em."

"Guess they do," said Mrs. Goodwin. "What a fine clean garden they have, and how things grow."

"Oh, I must tell you," said the gossip. "That man was scared when he see the beans come up; thought he'd made a mistake, till Busby told him. But no wonder—a city farmer, and a book farmer! Busby couldn't think what made him go to the house every three hours or so, but he found out, for once he went to the house, too, for a drink of water. The parlor windows was open, an' there lay that man, with papers scattered all round him on the carpet. Learnin' to farm it, wasn't he?"

"Yes, resting a bit and learning," said Mrs. Goodwin with a laugh. "It's live and learn with us all."

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In order to get the best results, exercise in these cases must be vigorous enough to cause free perspiration; for in this way alone, as a rule, will the heart's action be increased enough to carry off the accumulated poisons from the tissues. Many make a mistake in not exercising with enough vigor to get thoroughly warmed up, and so lose much of the benefit that would be sure to follow in due time if they would persist in taking sufficient exercise to cause free perspiration each day or several times a day.

Exercise not only increases the heart's action and the action of the lungs by making one breathe much deeper, but it aids directly in the digestive process themselves by shaking up the food as it lies in the stomach and intestines and helping to move it along. This is especially true of such exercises as running, and all arm exercises. Too much cannot be said in favor of arm work in these cases. Shovelling, hoeing, sawing, hammering, lifting, carrying heavy objects in the hands, and numberless kinds of ordinary work in which the hands and arms are brought into use are all good forms of exercise. The lady who sits at home and does fancy work or entertains company while the work is being done by some one else would often have more roses on her cheeks and would need no cosmetics if she would spend several hours every day washing and ironing or baking and sweeping. If to this she will add long walks in the fresh air and sunshine she may save many doctor's bills.

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Lord Dunraven Paints a Gloomy Picture.

Lord Dunraven, of international yacht-racing fame, has started a remarkable crusade. In recent articles and pamphlets upon Ireland he paints a remarkable picture of the country, and proposes self-government as the chief remedy. Lord Dunraven also refers to the devolution scheme proposed by the Irish Reform Association. He points out that it did not originate with anyone at Dublin Castle, and explains the share that Sir Antony MacDonnell took in formulating the scheme.

"Ireland," says Lord Dunraven, "is at a crisis in her history. Year by year the country has been sinking deeper and deeper in misfortune, and now it has reached the point at which it must be decided whether the downward tendency is to continue to the inevitable and most melancholy end, or whether a supreme effort shall be made to lift the country out of the national bankruptcy in men, power, and intelligence and material prosperity, which so immediately threatens it."

"Ireland is sick almost to death." Lord Dunraven then quotes statistics dealing with population, lunacy, pauperism, etc., in Ireland, which he says disclose a deplorable position of affairs.

Money is wanted for the development of the country; the people require education; they must be drawn out of their despondency.

"They must be shaken out of apathy, lifted out of despair, and though much may be done in minor directions the real motive power can only be found in self-government—in an active interest in the management of their own affairs."

"One Parliament is my centre; its ultimate effective supremacy is my circumference; but emanating from that centre, and within that circumscribing limit, I desire to see the largest possible freedom of action and self-governing power delegated to Ireland."

BUBBLES.

The meat man steals his reputation.

Probably the best judge couldn't try lard.

A vain repetition—in many a person's mirror.

The cook seems only to follow his natural bent.

Dentists pull through by filling a longfolt want.

The tailor's motto ought to be, "What a man sees," etc.

Whatever you do, don't make too much ado over an adieu.

A special delivery letter is what you might call well-posted.

A man doesn't like to have his better half love him half-heartedly.

Even the man who is letting his beard grow sometimes has a close shave.

To wear a train gracefully a woman must know how to draw conclusions.

The tattooed man may not be at all worried by having an elephant on his hands.

There are times when the best photographer cannot throw light on the subject.

Years ago the school teacher had to board around in order to get a square meal.

HARDEST-WORKED WOMEN.

The hardest-worked women in England are the chain-makers of Cradley Heath, Staffordshire. These women have been known to work at the anvil for fifteen hours and then go home to do the housework and the washing. They get 4s. or 5s. for every hundredweight of chain they make, which usually takes a day and a half.

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THE VALENTINE CROP.

has, however, been enormously reduced of late years. Not many years ago the offensive and anonymous valentine that found its way to the handwriting expert's table was very common.

The forger of signatures works either by copying the real signature by simply writing an imitation of it as it lies before him, by tracing it, placing the original signature with the document to which the forgery is to be attached on, say, a window pane, going over the signature in pencil, and then covering the mark with ink, or by tracing it straight off with ink. All these methods are easily distinguishable by the expert.

One of the most sensational pieces of expert work performed by a handwriting specialist was in connection with the trial of Christiana Edmunds of Brighton for poisoning a child. Having bought some sweets, Edmunds impregnated them with strichnine, and then, walking out, distributed them to various children she met. One child died and others had narrow escapes.

At the inquest on the victim it came out in evidence that a certain lady, who had not been identified, had bought strichnine at a local chemist's and had signed the name "Wood" in his register of sales of poisons. Christiana Edmunds, learning that importance was attached to this signature, actually wrote a letter to the chemist, which she signed with the Coroner's name, and despatched it to the shop by a boy, requesting him to hand the bearer the register book for examination.

The book was unsuspectingly handed to the boy, who carried it to Edmunds, who tore out what she believed was the entry, and then returned the volume by her messenger.

At the trial it appeared that Edmunds had, in her terror and confusion, abstracted an entry signed by another customer named Wood. The signature, the letter forged in the Coroner's name and letters avowably written by Edmunds were all undoubtedly written by the same person, and the

TRICK WAS DISCOVERED.

Edmunds was sentenced to death, but the capital punishment was afterward commuted to penal servitude for life, upon the suspicion that the wretched woman was insane.

In the famous Great Matlock will case the crossing of the "t" in the word "to" settled the question whether the codicils of a will were genuine or false. In the will, which was in the dead man's handwriting, the "t" was uncrossed 51 times, wholly crossed 5 times, but half crossed never. In 50 of the dead man's letters the "t" in "to" was uncrossed 131 times, wholly crossed 14 times, but never half crossed. In the disputed codicils the "t" was always half crossed. The jury decided that the codicils were not genuine.

The number of anonymous letters submitted to the expert in a year is very large. Sometimes these letters are written by the recipients themselves for certain purposes. An American expert tells an amusing story of such a case. The minister of a certain church one day produced a letter he had, he alleged, received from another congregation, offering him a larger salary if he would transfer his ministrations to them. To retain him the congregation raised his stipend, and he refused the call.

When other "calls" arrived the deacons became suspicious. The letters and a sermon in the pastor's handwriting were submitted to an expert, and were emphatically declared by him to have been written by the same man. The minister

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Nor was this wanton act merely the unauthorized work of a few irresponsible revolutionists. On the contrary, it was formally decreed by the notorious Central Revolutionary Committee, sitting in solemn conclave at the Hotel de Ville, and was carried out by a party of

SAPPERS AND MINERS

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THE KING IN THE STATES

WHEN HIS MAJESTY WAS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Heir Apparent Had a Magnificent Reception in New York.

It is now forty-five years since King Edward visited the States, and Americans are still wondering whether he will keep the promise he then made "to repeat his visit on some future occasion." In America King Edward is the most popular of all European monarchs, and his return would be hailed with the greatest delight by all classes. He is looked upon as a "good fellow," a "true sport," a "real man," and a "clever and tactful ruler," and the admiration Uncle Sam feels for him is genuine.

When King Edward visited America in 1860 he was in his nineteenth year, and it may not be without interest to quote one or two descriptions of his personal appearance according to the papers of that time. "He is a sweet little fellow," the New York Herald stated, "and all the ladies are enchanted with him. So modest, so nice, so well brought up, and so obedient to my Lord Newcastle. Every act and every look of that thoroughbred boy is a triumph garland on the brow of

HIS ESTIMABLE MOTHER.

Full of the robustness of English health gleaming through that rich complexion—eminently Prussian, with fine eyes sparkling with innocence and tokening all the freshness of adolescent interest in what was passing about him—it was plain that he had been taught his true position under Heaven and towards his humblest fellow, and that the curse of satiety had not blighted one well-spring of his soul."

It is interesting to learn that during his visit to the States the Prince showed himself extremely fond of that scientific game known as "nine-pins." It was declared, however, that he was not such an expert at this pastime as he was in the handling of a gun. One paper gives the following account of how he and his party distinguished themselves at "nine-pins"—while spending the day at West Point: "The Prince and his suite spent many hours at nine-pins, appearing to take great enjoyment in the game. The nine-pin alley is a long, low building with plenty of windows, and those who went and looked in at the windows while the party were rolling had a fine view of the Prince and he of them. All the party smoked during the performance, and last evening any number of sherry cobbler were ordered, and consumed through sticks of macaroni instead of straws."

A pretty incident occurred during the Prince's visit to New York. Among the flags which were run up in his honor, one bore the words: "Welcome, laddie, for your mother's sake." This attracted the attention of the Prince, who referred to it with some pleasure, and the following day a resident of New York, Mr. John Oliver, the author, was presented to the Prince.

It may not be generally known that King Edward had the first shampoo of his life in New York. It was about 1860 that shampooing was first heard of, and the young Prince was anxious to try what it was like. Here is an account of the incident as recorded in one of the papers at the time:

HAS HIS HEAD SHAMPOOED.

That head, which so many people have made so many efforts to see, even from a distance, one man, privileged above all others, has held between his hands for a whole hour, and not only held it, but handled and knocked it about at his pleasure. This favored mortal is no other than M. Vatet, the clever and popular

wood replied, "Yes, your Royal Highness," when to the great delight of those about him the Prince, in a tone of disappointment, said, "But where's Mr. Barnum?" Subsequently the Prince saw Mr. Barnum and favored him with his autograph.

Only one unpleasant thing is said to have happened during the Prince's visit to the States. It occurred when he was leaving the Fifth Avenue Hotel. His carriage had just begun to move when a man pushed his way to the front, and, getting near the step of the carriage, aimed a blow at the Royal head, at the same time exclaiming, "You will never be King if you were to live for a hundred years. The time of King is gone."

The Prince avoided the blow, and his carriage rapidly drew out of range of the maniac. He was pounced upon by the crowd and delivered over to the police, and all America expressed the greatest delight when it was proved that he was not a countryman of theirs. Before leaving New York the Prince planted two trees—an English oak and an American elm—in Central Park, and showed his tact even in those early days by planting the latter first.—London Tit-Bits.

SAVED THEIR OWN LIVES

DOCTORS WHO OPERATED ON THEMSELVES.

Instances Where Medical Men Acted as Their Own Surgeons.

Some time ago an interesting account appeared in several medical papers regarding a surgeon named William H. Black, who was reported to have operated upon himself for a cancerous growth, and it was stated as something unique that even a man should have had sufficient nerve to use the knife upon himself. But the case is not so extraordinary as one might be led to suppose, and there are numerous instances on record in which medical men have saved their own lives by clever operations performed upon themselves when other surgical aid was impossible to obtain.

Last September, for instance, Dr. C. H. Fisher was suffering from a violent infection of the right foot, and one night it became alarming. He arranged to go to Washington for a surgical operation, but was prevented by an accident. Seeing that delay was becoming dangerous, and that he was in a fair way to lose his foot, and, perhaps, his life—the infection extending rapidly as far as the knee—Dr. Fisher

OPERATED UPON HIMSELF, with the assistance of his hospital nurses, cutting from the instep to the toes, down to the tendons and bone, with the grim and unflinching determination of a stoic.

He suffered terrible agony in nearly a half-hour of this work, and was exhausted at the close. But by the promptness and thoroughness of his self-performed operation he rapidly recovered, and saved not only his life but also his leg and foot.

Readers will perhaps recall the case of Dr. B. Slocum, an Army surgeon in India, who, in 1887, operated upon himself for snake-bite. It appears that one night the doctor, on jumping into bed, disturbed a snake which was coiled up between the sheets. The creature immediately fastened on the great toe of the disturber of its rest, and, though it was shaken off and immediately killed, it left behind a small puncture, which the surgeon knew meant death unless prompt and heroic measures were taken. Fortunately for himself, Dr. Slocum was a man of infinite nerve, and, quickly getting out his surgical instruments, he unhesitatingly

SEVERED THE TOE

TRY TO EXHAUST JAPAN

MUNICIPAL ENTERPRISE!

THIS MAY BE THE POLICY OF RUSSIA.

Loss of Vladivostock Would Not Prompt Russia to Seek Peace.

A correspondent of the Associated Press at Tokio writes: Count Okuma, former Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a recent interview on the question of intervention, said that the great change was taking place in the lines of diplomacy of different powers, being a natural outcome of the present war, it was difficult to make a prophecy.

Increasingly closer relations between England and France was already one of the very significant phenomena resulting from the war. The Count declared that Germany could have no other feeling than satisfaction at finding his northern rival becoming gradually weakened by the war and would recognize the foolishness of antagonizing Japan if Germany could maintain and develop her interests in the far east.

Okuma saw no occasion for intervention unless a European conference could be formed, and he could not understand who would take the initiative so long as Germany did not suffer by the war. Germany, he asserted, was reaping benefits of various kinds and would follow the policy of "Get-the-best-and-as-much-as-possible."

NO NEED OF INTERFERENCE.

Count Kato, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and former Minister to Great Britain, discussing the same question, said: "I do not think there will be any occasion for intervention. I doubt if Russia has a fixed purpose and aim either to fight or to conclude peace. It seems to me that the ultimate result is left to whatever the future may bring to Russia. There seems to be no pre-arranged plan. Should Russia be determined to hold Vladivostock, it would be to her advantage to conclude peace before she loses it. But she shows no desire for peace, and her policy is devoid of any definite plan, so there can be no occasion for a third power to attempt intervention in the near future. Even the loss of Vladivostock might not prompt Russia to seek peace. She could go on retreating indefinitely, hoping thereby to exhaust us. We might take Harbin and go further north, but Russia should continue her policy of retreat."

Should Russia ask for peace we shall insist on an unconditional armistice and when the negotiations are opened we shall require Russia to return Manchuria to China, recognize our suzerainty over Korea, cede Sakhalin to us, remove permanently the fortifications of Vladivostock and pay an indemnity of at least two billion yen (\$1,000,000,000.)

"SUCH LIBERAL TERMS."

Such liberal terms will afford no occasion for intervention. The scene of hostilities in Manchuria being without any special interest to the powers none of them will be prompted to take action to stop the war. On the contrary the war is affording a lucrative trade to some of them in supplying materials for war. Looked at from a diplomatic standpoint Germany, seeing our eastern danger lessened by the war and Russia gradually weakened, will naturally entertain the hope of further reduction in the strength of her formidable neighbor.

England will feel satisfaction over the blows dealt by her ally to her traditional foe. The United States, much as she sympathizes with us, will not welcome an excessive development of Japan's power lest it should cause future trouble, and

ENGLISH CITY ADOPTS SCIENTIFIC BABY-RAISING.

Premium Will Be Paid For All Infants Who Live Longer Than One Year.

Huddersfield, England, the most progressive of Yorkshire manufacturing towns, is going in for a form of municipal enterprise which is certainly unique in Great Britain—baby-raising. Instead of wasting regrets over the increasing number of babies that fail to get born, as most Anglo-Saxon communities are doing in London and in America, the local government intends devoting its energies to keeping alive and making healthy babies that do succeed in gaining an entrance into this vale of tears. No time is to be lost in putting into practice the scheme it has evolved.

It is to the mayor of Huddersfield, Alderman Benjamin Broadbent, that the world is indebted for this latest and most advanced conception of civic duty. He is a brother of the King's physician, Sir William Broadbent, and no doubt has profited by his kinsman's advice on the subject. He started the campaign against the high rate of infant mortality by offering a reward of \$20 for every child born in his district that

SURVIVED TWELVE MONTHS.

This opened the eyes of the other town authorities to the possibilities of successful child-rearing as a means of adding to the wealth and prosperity of the city. A live, healthy baby has infinite possibilities before it; a dead one simply represents a dead loss to the entire community. Taking this view of the matter, it was resolved that special attention should be paid to inducing poor parents to take better care of their little ones and that means should be provided, where necessary, for relieving them of part of that task, the municipality playing the role of a beneficent foster mother. According to the scheme which has just been adopted a payment of 25 cents is to be made to the first person who shall notify the birth of a child to the medical officer within 48 hours of the event. Then the machinery is to be set in motion which will give the little stranger the best chance of surviving and waxing strong and vigorous. The medical officer will send to the mother printed directions as to the best methods of raising babies. Feminine health visitors specially appointed for the purpose, will call at each house in the poor district where births are reported and supplement the advice thus given with practical instruction. They will make frequent calls to see that the babies are receiving proper care. Pure milk will be supplied by the municipality.

But perhaps the most important feature of the scheme is to be the establishment of

A DAY NURSERY, where the babes of mothers who have to work in the mills or elsewhere will receive the best of attention and the most wholesome food. For two months this will be experimental, but if the results in any way approximate the sanguine expectations of the advocates of this new civic departure proposals are to be submitted for making municipal day nurseries permanent institutions in Huddersfield. Of course, the scheme will be severely criticized as tending to diminish individual independence and responsibility, encourage parental recklessness and burden the state with matters that belong to the domain of private family life. It will be called socialism in disguise and many jokes will be made about unincorporated legislators assuming the functions of nurses. But the Huddersfield authorities defend their action on practical

That head, which so many people have made so many efforts to see, even from a distance, one man, privileged above all others, has held between his hands for a whole hour, and not only held it, but handled and knocked it about at his pleasure. This favored mortal is no other than M. Vatet, the clever and popular coiffeur whom everyone knows. Whoever has entrusted his head to this able artist knows with what lightness and softness of touch, with what profound philosophic perception he acquires himself of the delicate operation of shampooing. The Prince was charmed both by the novelty of the thing and the manner in which the operation was performed. M. Vatet saw his triumph complete by the gracious request for a bottle of shampoo lotion and one of the excellent tonics of which he is the inventor. When the question of payment arose the artist declined to make a charge, declaring himself amply rewarded for the honor done in choosing him, and the compliments that had been bestowed upon him.

At the Academy of Music a grand ball was given in honor of the Prince, at which a series of accidents happened, which greatly upset the Master of the Ceremonies. The dancing floor had been built for the purpose, and rested on trestles. The Royal party was about to enter when a huge vase of flowers fell, and just as the Prince was being handed his programme another fell with a resounding crash! Then the floor began to give way, and as the people fled the whole thing subsided. In order to divert the Prince's attention from the accident he was conducted to the supper-room while the repairs were being made.

THE "GRAND SUPPER."

as it was announced, was not all it might have been.

"It was very badly arranged," said the New York Herald, "and, in fact, the visiting was so scandalous that only a few could be served at a time, and those few by remaining at the tables rendered it necessary to pass the food over the heads or under the chins of their neighbors. Wines, creams, and jellies were consequently liberally sprinkled upon the elegant costumes of those present and much damage done. The Prince took it all in good part, however, and in easy conversation with those around him the supper found its way to its destination."

The ball which followed was reported and published in the form of bulletins every hour and pasted in the windows of the newspaper offices. Here are a couple of them: "The latest from the ballroom. Saturday, October 13th, 2 a.m. The Prince is again trying to dance. The rope space round His Royal Highness has much diminished, and the crowd is enormous." More than 3,000 people are in the room, and outsiders have bribed the police and thus obtained admission. Everything is progressing favorably."

"From the ballroom Saturday, October 13th, 3 a.m. The Prince has again made an effort to dance, but the space is so small now that he is scarcely able to turn round. People are pressing closer every moment."

IN ORDER TO TOUCH HIM.

His Royal Highness looks fatigued, but is still able to keep his feet. He has danced with many beautiful and elegantly-costumed women. Excitement is being suppressed by great effort."

Soon after 3 a.m. the space where the Prince stood was entirely covered by the crowd, when he expressed himself satisfied with the amount of entertainment he had received and went to bed.

The following day he visited Barnum's, and requested to be shown the wonderful "What Is It?" the Siamese Twins, the Albino family, etc. He was taken through the menagerie and circus by Mr. Greenwood, as Mr. Barnum was away. At the conclusion of his visit the Prince said, "Have I seen all the curiosities?" to which Mr. Green-

ed, it left behind a small puncture, which the surgeon knew meant death unless prompt and heroic measures were taken. Fortunately for himself, Dr. Slocum was a man of infinite nerve, and, quickly getting out his surgical instruments, he unhesitatingly

SEVERED THE TOE

at the second joint, bound it up, and returned to bed.

At the time of Dr. Slocum's performance it was stated that only a fortnight previously an agriculturist named Senn, finding himself bitten in the thumb by a deadly cobra, had calmly gone into the woodshed, laid his hand on the block, and with a stroke from an axe had severed the bitten finger. That the man by his promptness had saved his life was proved by the surgeon who afterwards examined him, and who stated that had he delayed only 15 minutes nothing could have saved him from a terrible death.

Dr. Westcott, of Plainfields, N.J., is probably the only surgeon who has ever performed the operation of skin-grafting upon his own body. In 1897 Dr. Westcott, who was then stopping in Philadelphia, met with an accident in an elevator, whereby

A STRIP OF SKIN AND FLESH was torn off his left leg. The wound was dressed, but for several weeks it refused to heal, though the flesh closed in a little. At the end of three months skin-grafting was recommended. Dr. Westcott's wife (he had been married only three years) implored that she might provide the cuticle. At first her husband refused but at last consented, and after due deliberation he determined to perform the skin-grafting himself.

The operation took two hours to complete, and the one who suffered most was not the doctor, but the heroic wife, who never once once throughout the ordeal, though the pain at times must have been excruciating. In every way the operation was found that the grafts had united excellently, and soon afterwards the entire wound was covered with a new skin.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

There is but one sure cure for the drinking disease or habit, and that is the simplest of all. The cure consists in eating fruits. That will cure the worst case of inebriety that ever afflicted a person. It will entirely destroy the taste for intoxicants and will make the drunkard return to the thoughts and tastes of his childhood, when he loved the luxuries nature had provided for him, and when his appetite had not become contaminated by false cultivated tastes and attendant false desires and imaginary pleasures. No person ever saw a man or woman who liked fruit and who had an appetite for drink. No person ever saw a man or woman with an appetite for drink who liked fruit. The two tastes are at deadly enmity with each other, and there is no room for both of them in the same human constitution. One will certainly destroy the other.

JAPS AT SCHOOL.

The Japanese have adopted a compulsory system of national education. A boy and girl must attend school as soon as they attain the age of six, and remain there until the age of fourteen. The first four years they teach them the Japanese and Chinese languages, and the latter four years they add English; when a boy and girl are graduated from the Japanese common schools they can read and speak English.

FOWL-CATCHING DOG.

A farmer in Essex, England, has a novel way of catching fowls for customers. A dog performs this task. The farmer simply points to a fowl, and tells the dog to catch it, which he does in a very skillful and remarkable manner, always catching and holding it by the neck till the farmer approaches to kill

the strength of her formidable neighbor.

England will feel satisfaction over the blows dealt by her ally to her traditional foe. The United States, much as she sympathizes with us, will not welcome an excessive development of Japan's power lest it should cause future trouble, and would not view with disfavor the gradual weakening of both combatants. France alone must be sincerely desirous of seeing the war terminate, but single-handed she can do nothing to cause any change. Both the present and the future, to my mind and view, afford no sign of the possibility of intervention, and I am prepared to say that the time has not yet come to talk of peace. In fact, there never will be an occasion for intervention and the war will last long.

The next party of Russians to leave Port Arthur for Chefoo will include four insane sailors and soldiers who will be taken on board the British steamer Whampoa now here. The Whampoa has been fitted up especially to transport the lunatics from Chefoo to Odessa. She will not take any other passengers.

ALCOHOL A PURE POISON.

Startling Statement of the King's Surgeon.

It is useless for alcohol to go to Sir Frederick Treves for a character. He said the following hard things about it at a meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society at the Church House, Westminster:

It is distinctly a poison, and the limitation of its use should be as strict as that of any other kind of poison.

It is, moreover, an insidious poison, producing effects for which the only antidote is alcohol again.

It is not an appetizer, and even in small quantities it hinders digestion. Its stimulating effect only lasts for a moment, and after it has passed the capacity for work falls enormously.

It brings up the reserve forces of the body and throws them into action, with the result that when they are used up there is nothing to fall back upon.

On the march to Ladysmith the soldiers who were drinkers fell out as though they were labelled.

The use of alcohol is inconsistent with work which requires quick, keen and alert judgment.

Sir Frederick said that the use of alcohol is emphatically diminishing in hospital practice and among professional men who work hard during the day.

He concluded his address with the following emphatic words:

"I have spent the greater part of my life in the operating room, and I can assure you that there are some persons I do not mind operating upon, and others that I do, but the person of all others I dread to see enter the operating theatre is the drunkard."

TONS OF PETROLEUM.

According to the Petroleum Review, the production of petroleum throughout the world during the past year was 28,577,900 tons, which is a record, and 3,000,000 tons in excess of the quantity produced during the previous year. Approximately the production of the various fields was as follows: America, 15,000,000 tons; Russia, 10,000,000 tons; Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, 1,000,000 tons; Galicia, 827,100 tons; Roumania, 496,000 tons, and India, 804,000 tons.

OLDEST CHEMIST'S SHOP.

The oldest chemist's shop in England is said to be at Knaresborough, a quaint old Yorkshire town. The earliest date to which it can be traced back is 1720, but how much older than that it may be cannot be ascertained.

dividual independence and responsibility, encourage parental recklessness and burden the state with matters that belong to the domain of private family life. It will be called socialism in disguise and many jokes will be made about municipal legislators assuming the functions of nurses. But the Huddersfield authorities defend their action on practical and economic as well as on humanitarian grounds. Every child born into the world in this land is a rate-payer in embryo and Huddersfield means to see to it that no potential contributor to its funds shall escape to another world before the time comes for paying his municipal toll.

LONDON REVERTS TO GAS.

Electric Light Has Not Realized Expectations.

The city experiment of reverting to gas for the illumination of some of the principal streets, after 15 years of electric light, has aroused much interest, says the London Mail.

The lamp-posts between Temple Bar and Lydgate Circus will be lowered three feet for the change to gas, and the light will be about the same height from the ground as the street lamps of Paris. Each lamp will be fitted with two high pressure incandescent gas burners, of 1,000 candle power, and as they will be closer together as well as nearer the heads of the pedestrians, it is claimed that the light will be more even.

"If this method is successful," said an official of the Public Health Department recently, "it will doubtless be employed in all the streets of the city."

"The reason the committee have decided upon the change is that the electric light, after a prolonged trial, has not realized expectations."

A member of the Streets Committee said that the electrical companies had brought their system to perfection.

"Directly we put up a 2,000 candle power gas lamp outside the Mansion House," he added, "the electric people saw that their big lights were not giving satisfaction, and replaced their burners in the same neighborhood with more brilliant ones."

It is claimed that the incandescent gas light is better, cheaper and more evenly distributed.

PRIMITIVE MEXICANS.

The Tarahumara people, who live in the most inaccessible part of Northern Mexico, are ignorant and primitive, many still living in caves. What villages they have are at altitudes of about 8,000 feet above the sea level. They are a small and wiry people, with great powers of endurance. Their only food is "pinol," or maize, parched and ground. They have a peculiar drink, called "teshun," also produced from maize, and manufactured with considerable ceremony, which tastes like a mixture of sour milk and turpentine. Their language is limited to about 300 words. Their imperfect knowledge of numbers renders them unable to count beyond ten. Their religion seems to be a distorted and imperfect conception of Christian traditions mixed with some of their own ideas and superstitions.

THE KNOTTED FLAG.

The important part played by flags in all maritime affairs cannot be over-estimated. Besides signalling, there are many other uses to which they can be put. Visitors to any of the big seaports, like London or Liverpool, may often have seen a vessel flying a flag with a knot tied in one corner of it. It is not generally known that this sign is used to attract the Customs' officer, who knows when he sees it that the vessel wishes to ship or consume a quantity of bonded stores, i.e., tobacco, spirits, etc., his presence being necessary to break the seal before such stores may be utilized.

SE DENMARK IS THOROUGH

GUNS OF BRITISH NAVY

AMERICAN ADMIRAL DEFENDS THEM.

FAMOUS BLACKWATCH

MONEY GIVEN FOR INDIA

METHODS FOR SPREADING KNOWLEDGE OF FARMING.

All Bacon Industry Is the Most Prosperous in the World as a Result.

The Dominion Trade and Commerce Department has completed an investigation into the reasons for the relatively high position held by Denmark in the markets of Great Britain in dairy and other agricultural products.

Denmark's exports of bacon during the months of August, September and October, 1904, were as follows:—August, 77,481 bales, weighing 18,750,400 pounds; September, 64,732 bales, weighing 15,785,100 pounds; October, 80,018 bales, weighing 14,524,350 pounds.

The population of Denmark in 1901 was 2,449,540, and the area 14,844 square miles. It will, therefore, be seen that that country ranks foremost in the world as regards the export of such products, which doubtless has its reason in the high grade and uniform quality brought about by carefully studying the methods of production and the wants of

THE DIFFERENT MARKETS.

The Royal Danish Agricultural Society is paying particular attention to the production of bacon, butter and cheese. As far as the bacon is concerned, this society follows up the question as to what breeds of hogs are most suitable, what kind of feed produces the best quality of pork, the most suitable age to butcher, salting, smoking, packing, etc. The Danish farmers have also learned that it pays to work together, and in different parts of the country have started co-operative slaughter houses, combined with salteries and smokers, where the most particular cleanliness, etc., is observed; thereby the most uniform quality is produced.

As with bacon so with butter and cheese, much care being taken to produce the highest grade.

At the expense of the Royal Danish Agricultural Society a number of young men and women employed in agricultural work are given courses in their respective lines, such courses lasting for three years, during which time the public must take active part in the work they wish to study on one of the large farms or creameries. If the pupil stays out the course of three years he is at the close of his term made a present of different valuable books in his line.

THE DANISH GOVERNMENT distributes money each year as "travelling aids" to a great many country people who are interested in the different branches of dairying and agriculture to assist them in visiting agricultural schools or experimental farms.

"The Royal Danish Farming Association" advertised in January, 1904, that the Government would distribute such "travelling aids" to dairy men for their further education. In response 388 applicants were received, and of these 127 were allowed amounts varying from \$27 to \$80. The total amount thus distributed was \$5,285.

This is considered to be money well spent, even if the visit be short. By repeating these financial distributions every year there will be in time a great number of intelligent people who during their future practice will make use of what they have thus learned, and in addition other people with whom they come in contact will also learn from them.

LIFE AMONG THE PIGMIES.

Women Are Men's Superiors in the African Forest.

AMERICAN ADMIRAL DEFENDS THEM.

Constructed of Best Material and on Most Scientific Principles.

Rear-Admiral Charles O'Neill, of the United States navy, in an interview in Paris recently, said: "I have no information concerning any alleged defects in British naval ordnance except that I have read in the newspapers, and I am of the opinion, from my knowledge of ordnance in general, that undue importance has been given to the matter. The British naval guns are undoubtedly constructed of the best material and on the most scientific principles, and it is not likely that they exhibit any defects, except such as are common to all modern guns for high velocities. A gun is like any other piece of mechanism, and in time will show the effect of wear and tear. It is said that the powder used in the British navy, that is the old form of cordite, is more destructive to the bores of guns than the pure nitro cellulose powders are, and I believe this to be the case. Still, cordite has some excellent qualities which the nitro-cellulose powders do not possess, that is, its ballistic properties are very high, and therefore a less weight of charge is required, costing less money, and it is easier to handle, and occupies less space, all of which are important matters on board ship.

THE GUN POINTERS.

"In these days of high velocities and high pressures, guns should be frequently examined, in order to see if any enlargement of the bore or other difficulty has occurred, and every first-class navy should have a liberal number of guns in reserve. It has been stated on good authority of late that the latest types of guns designed for very high velocities are not accurate at long range, and this, if true, is no doubt due to the intense vibration and 'jump' which takes place when such guns are fired, and to the elasticity of the gun mounting and the ship's decks or turrets, so that different results will be found in different vessels, depending upon the rigidity of the structure, and it may be necessary to calibrate the guns of each vessel to determine the area. One of the chief difficulties in the way of naval shooting is imperfect sights, or sights that are thrown out of adjustment when the gun is fired, and the other is 'gun pointers,' who are not properly trained. Very great improvements have taken place within the past year or two in the marksmanship of the United States vessels, due to the introduction of a systematic and practical method of training the 'gun pointers,' which, by the way, we owe to Admiral Percy Scott, of the British navy, and ships whose batteries were at one time pronounced almost hopeless so far as good shooting is concerned, now make excellent returns at target practice, showing how much the personal element has to do with the matter."

PROSPERITY IN EGYPT.

Good Results of British Policy — Land for the Poor.

"The past year was one of unexpected prosperity in Egypt."

Thus, in a sentence, Lord Cromer, who has had twenty-eight years' experience of Egypt, sums up his most comprehensive report on the finances, administration, and condition of the country.

Lord Cromer refers to the Anglo-French agreement of 1904, with which "a bright and new era in the history of Anglo-French relations generally will commence." He dwells on the promised withdrawal of the British garrison, and states that cir-

A SKETCH OF THE "AULD FORTY-TWA."

How This Regiment Was Organised and Something About Its Career.

In the order of precedence of the territorial regiments of the British Army there are just forty-one names placed before the Black Watch. If this order depended on military fame instead of, as it does, on the date of first engagement, it would be difficult to decide if a single regiment of the whole army should be placed before this famous body of fighters.

They have fought (says the writer of an article in the "Leisure Hour") in at least seventy great battles, and the names of twenty-two of these are accorded as "honors" on the colors; and long though this list may be, it must be remembered that it was not until 1740 that they really started their career.

It was in 1730, or thereabouts, the Highlanders being then in a state of smouldering rebellion, that a loyal Highlander, Duncan Forbes of Culloden, proposed to the British government that the Highlanders themselves would possibly prove the best men to keep their fellows in order.

It was a risky step, but the government agreed; meditating, doubtless, that if these unruly men must inevitably be fighting someone, it could do no harm to pay them to fight on the right side. So the six "independent companies" were formed—three of 100 men, and three of only 75—and quartered throughout the Highlands on what was practically police duty; sometimes catching up two Lowland cattle raiders, and, generally, representing the Hanoverian Kings in a land where these were none too dearly loved.

From the first they were known as the "Black Watch," for they wore a tartan of black and blue and green, which seemed sombre beside the red-coated regulars. So well did these Highland Watchmen do their work, that in 1740 the government resolved to raise a complete regiment with the companies for a basis. It was done, and almost immediately the new regiment was ordered to march to London.

The inhabitants on the way turned out to see the notorious wild savages of the North, and great was their surprise to find that in times of peace the Highland fighter was a polished gentleman. Even the King himself did not know the men he had sent for; and when two of the regiment appeared before him to show their skill with the broadsword and the battle-axe, he presented them each with a guinea, which was promptly tossed to the porter at the gate.

The campaign in 1790 against the French Republicans was mainly in Flanders, and it was during it that the regiment won its "red-heekle," the vulture feather in its bonnet. It happened thus: The 11th Dragoons had retreated before the French attack, leaving behind their two guns in the possession of the enemy. Seeing the situation, the Highlanders immediately charged, and brought the guns into safety. For their reward they still wear the red feather of the Dragoons, who were crowned with a white one in its place!

In the Crimean War the Highland Brigade was under Sir Colin Campbell, and it was before the battle of the Alma that they received those famous orders—"Now, then, you are going into action. Remember this—whichever is wounded—no matter what his rank—must lie where he falls till the bandsmen come to attend him. No soldier must go carrying off wounded comrades. If any man does such a thing his name shall be stuck on the doors of his parish church. Kinglake tells us that the brigade went into the battle with a "joyous,

WEALTHY AMERICAN HAS GIVEN \$150,000.

An Agricultural College Is to Be Established With the Money.

Americans are taking a great interest in the affairs of India since Lord and Lady Curzon have made it specially attractive for them at their semi-American home and semi-English court. Mr. Phipps, a wealthy American, who visited the Curzons some time ago, became greatly interested in India, and offered Mr. Curzon \$150,000 to be applied in such manner as the Viceroy should think best for the advantage of the Indian people. The result was the foundation of a central laboratory of agricultural research, the foundation stone having just been laid by Lord Curzon at Puna, in Behar, on April 2.

The idea of an institution for the promotion of Indian agriculture is not new to the Government of India. As Lord Irwin Ibbetson puts it, they were saturated with ideas of agricultural improvement, the English officials in India, and at only needed the addition of Mr. Phipps' gift to crystallize these ideas into a solid mass.

There have been agricultural departments in India for a good many years, but they can hardly claim to have attained any great measure of success. The Indian farmer, saturated with the traditions of many generations of hereditary cultivators of the soil, content to carry on his occupation on the lines of the past, is a difficult person to move. He would have no truck with deep plowing projects, this cultivator of the soil, he could not afford the heavy plow, he knew that if he did have it his cattle would not work it, and his knowledge of the soil convinced him that deep plowing would do more harm than good. On the other hand, when a simple iron sugar mill was invented for him, he saw its superiority over the old-fashioned stone mill. He saw that it extracted more juice from the cane, that it could be worked with less expenditure of animal force, and that it was cheap enough for him to buy or hire. Less than thirty years since its introduction the new-fashioned mill has almost entirely superseded the old-fashioned machine in great tracts of sugar-growing country.

SPEND HALF A MILLION.

It will not be easy to teach the cultivators of the soil of India to make changes, but it is recognized as a necessity for the country's good. The institute at Puna is regarded as only the beginning, to be followed in due course of time with the establishment in all of the different Provinces of similar institutions. Meanwhile the institute at Puna is to be made as complete as possible. In addition to the money given by Mr. Phipps, another large sum, at least \$500,000, is to be expended in the building of an agricultural college and the construction of laboratories and farm buildings. These will be located near the center of a farm of 1,300 acres, on which the theories of the scientific staff will be subjected to the test of practical application. The location in the midst of large estates owned by intelligent native gentlemen, as well as by Europeans, is favorable to the spread of knowledge, and the adoption on a large scale of methods proved to be good.

TATTOOING IN LONDON.

Tattooing is now very popular in London, and two or three men who have acquired considerable skill in this novel art are rapidly making a fortune. One of them claims to have already tattooed 15,000 persons, of whom 1,500 were women. On two of these women he has done his best

nave thus learned, and in addition other people with whom they come in contact will also learn from them.

LIFE AMONG THE PYGMIES.

Women Are Men's Superiors in the African Forest.

Colonel Harrison, who has arrived in London after his memorable search in the Congo Forest for pygmies, has been giving some further particulars about these remarkable little people.

"They seem," he said, "to have no religious instincts, and possess no idea of a Supreme Being. Their average height is from four feet to four feet three and a half, and, curiously enough, as a rule the women are taller than the men."

"A noteworthy fact was the prevalence of a terrible cough, due perhaps to the dampness of the atmosphere. All the pygmies alike suffered from this to such a degree that it was difficult to sleep at night."

"They are tremendous dancers, and they will perform four hours at a stretch without fatigue."

"A striking characteristic of the people is their extraordinary silence; they will sit for hours without uttering a word."

"They are nomadic, and their only wealth is in spears. The number of spears determines the number of wives which these people can afford."

AIR FROM THE CLOUDS.

Australian Plan to Supply Oxygen to Households.

According to a scheme patented by a Sydney business man, the day may come when every household will have fresh air supplied in pipes, in much the same way as gas and water are now distributed.

The apparatus consists of a captive balloon, or of a series of balloons, with a tube of aluminum communicating with a reservoir on the earth. The reservoir will be kept full of air from the upper atmospheric regions by means of a suction fan. This air can be subsequently distributed in pipes to those willing to pay for it. That, at any rate, is the theory.

The idea also covers the supply of oxygen in this manner to hermetically-sealed rooms for the treatment of patients suffering from consumption or anaemia. A further notion is to fill bags with high-level air for use in sick rooms, just as, at present, self-generators are filled with soda water; and it is even suggested that "fresh air depots" should be established where people could drop in for a "breath."

This would, it is claimed, be much more effectual than dropping into a public house for a drink.

The inventor has submitted his plans to local doctors and engineers. The doctors agree as to the great hygienic value of air obtained in the way suggested, but doubt the feasibility of the scheme. The engineers, however, do not seem to think it impracticable.

The New South Wales Government has been asked to test the idea, with a view to its being adopted as a State enterprise.

SCHEME OF LUNATICS.

The French police authorities surprised four well-dressed men in the act of tearing up the paving in front of the Pantheon, in Paris, during the early morning hours one day this week. Being asked what they were doing, they replied that they were engineers, and that they had been charged with the work of transforming the dome of the Pantheon into a huge fountain; that they were about to take soundings for the available water supply. The police escorted the would-be engineers to the district police station. They turned out to be escaped inmates of a Provincial lunatic asylum.

administration, and condition of the country.

Lord Cromer refers to the Anglo-French agreement of 1904, with which "a bright and new era in the history of Anglo-French relations generally will commence." He dwells on the promised withdrawal of the British garrison, and states that circumstances of any Government rendered it quite impossible to fulfil this engagement without disastrous consequences.

At last came an opportunity to settle the question with France. The 1904 agreement was signed, and with it disappeared causes of friction between the two countries, to both of which advantages had accrued.

In regard to the sale of Government land, which is of special interest at the present moment, Lord Cromer says that good land, which requires no reclamation, will be sold in small lots so as to give the fellahs a fair chance of purchasing it. The case of land which requires reclamation is more difficult. It must manifestly be sold to individuals of wealth or to companies who are in a position to spend capital upon it.

Under the heading of "Irrigation," Lord Cromer mentions that the Nile flood of 1904 was the lowest but one recorded. As on previous occasions of a like nature, the situation was saved by the works constructed during recent years and by the zeal and ability of the irrigation staff.

NEW SPANISH FIGHT.

Scenes of Terror in the Streets of Madrid.

A disastrous bull fight took place in the centre of Madrid recently. Three magnificent bulls had arrived from the country, and about 8 o'clock were being conveyed in a cage to the bull ring, where a fight was to take place.

The streets were crowded, and people pressed about the cage in the hope of catching a sight of the animals. Suddenly one of the bulls behaved fiercely, and with a blow of his head broke a side of the cage to splinters.

There was an instant panic as the three bulls rushed out and charged into the midst of the crowd. The people ran helter-skelter into shops. Some climbed the trees which line the street, and others sheltered from the fury of the animals behind tramcars and other vehicles.

One man was impaled upon the horns of a bull, which went through his body, and he was taken away to hospital in a dying condition.

A woman was tossed high in the air as she ran, and fell to the ground a dozen yards from where she was struck.

The bulls then attacked three cab-horses which had been deserted by their drivers, and gored them to death.

A large force of gendarmes armed with rifles had by this time arrived, and number of employees from the bull ring appeared on the scene.

One of the bulls charged into the midst of the gendarmes, who fired a volley, and the animal fell dead. Bullets rattled against the walls of the houses in the street, and some windows were broken, but fortunately no one was hurt. This is an amazing fact, because hundreds of people were in the street at the time.

A hunt for the two remaining bulls which careered along the streets then followed, and they were finally captured by the officials from the bull ring amid a scene of tremendous excitement.

FOND OF WEDDINGS.

A lady living at St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire, England, enjoys the rare distinction of having attended more than 1,000 weddings. For the last fifty years she has made a point of being present at every possible wedding within a radius of a dozen miles from her home.

going into action, remember this—
whoever is wounded—no matter what his rank—must lie where he falls till the bandsmen come to attend him. No soldier must go carrying off wounded comrades. If any man does such a thing his name shall be stuck up on the doors of his parish church. Kinglake tells us that the brigade went into the battle with a "joyous, assuring cry," and the weird bagpipes played an accompaniment. The Black Watch went still under Sir Colin Campbell—to the relief of Lucknow. The regiment was also at Tel-el-Kebir, which was, however, a small affair. But at Tamai, soon after, the fighting was fierce; when the British square was broken by the Arabs 60 of the 42nd were killed, while only 29 were wounded—a sure proof of how sure the fanatical tribesmen struck home. The soldier with an earnest cause, even though a mistaken one, always makes a hard fighter. The "Auld Forty-Twa" has a unique record, perhaps not the least memorable fact being that the wildest fighters in the British Army have also proved themselves the most orderly in peace.

WHEN THE POST BEGAN.

How the Business of Carrying Letters Was Conducted.

The first penny post in Scotland was established in Edinburgh in 1768 by one Peter Williamson, who kept a coffee-shop in the hall of the Parliament House. Gentlemen attending the Courts made use of Williamson's shop to forward letters by porters.

In time this business increased so much that Williamson established a regular penny post. He had hourly deliveries throughout the city, and agents in different parts of the town for the purpose of collecting letters.

His messengers wore uniform, and as they proceeded on their round rang bells to give notice of their approach.

When the Post Office was first established in Ireland, in the seventeenth century, it was managed by a deputy postmaster, who was directly responsible to the postal authorities in London. The earliest reference relating to the use of a stamp or postmark bears date 26th August 1673. Colonel Roger Whitley, who was then Deputy Postmaster General to the Earl of Arlington, writing to Mr. Warburton, the Deputy for Ireland, on the subject of returned letters, remarks: "I therefore propose a stamp at both of us might know them again." No stamp, however, appears to have been used for post-marking letters until about 1701, and then only in the chief office, Dublin.

There were, in 1670, only two posts a week between London and Dublin and other parts of Ireland. About 1680 the frequency of the post was increased to three times weekly, and in 1768 to six posts a week.

A local penny post—the first outside of London—was established in Dublin on 10th October, 1773.

FORTUNES IN FRANCE.

Money is more evenly distributed in France than in any other civilized country. According to the taxation returns, fewer than 20,000 persons have property valued at \$200,000. Of these, only 6,000 have fortunes exceeding \$350,000, while not more than 100 have \$2,000,000 or over, and there are just ten fortunate persons who have more than \$25,000,000 of this world's goods.

A WEDDING GIFT.

As is usual in cases where royal weddings attract world-wide attention, the German Crown Prince and the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin are to receive many curious wedding gifts. One curious wedding gift which will be offered to the royal couple is that of the potters of Breslau, consisting of 120 articles, ranging from the simplest kitchen utensils to elaborate vases of the finest make.

TATTOOING IN LONDON.

Tattooing is now very popular in London, and two or three men who have acquired considerable skill in this novel art are rapidly making a fortune. One of them claims to have already tattooed 15,000 persons, of whom 1,500 were women. On two of these women he has done his best work, representing on one with his needle the famous "Descent from the Cross," and on the other the "Ecce Homo." He has also drawn numerous portraits of men and women, and has inscribed many mottoes in the Abyssinian, Chinese, and Arabic tongues. Moreover, he has tattooed marriage rings on the fingers of many women, who have desired in this way to give a proof of their eternal fidelity to their husbands. Automobiles being now in fashion, several persons who are fond of this new sport have had their carriages tattooed on their arms, and it is even said that in some cases the name and address have been added with the object of providing adequate marks of identification in case of accidents.

OIL TO LAY THE DUST.

A. Lyle Rathbone, Deputy Chairman of the Liverpool Health Committee, gives the following account of the results of experiments with oil on dusty roadways. "The surface of roadway coated with creosote mixed with resin gives the neatest appearance. The surface coated with ordinary petroleum is the least lasting, next in order being mixtures of creosote oil with tallow and hot creosote oil. Heavy coal tar waste oil lasts rather longer than the creosote oil, and is very much cheaper." Considering the experiments as a whole, the result would seem to point to eventual success with the use of some macassas of oil in place of water on macadam roads, says Mr. Rathbone.

FEATS OF PHOTOGRAPHER.

Photography has caught the fastest express train on motion by means of the cinematograph, and it also shows the growth of a flower. A bud which bursts into bloom in say 16 days, is exposed to a camera every 15 minutes during the 16 days, and when the pictures developed from the films are assembled in order in the moving picture machine the observer may see to his delight, all in a minute or two, the gradual breaking of the bud—the blossoms open, close by night, and re-open in the morning, the leaves grow under the eye, the stamens peep from cover and, finally the full-blown flower.

ONE OF LONDON'S MYSTERIES.

"Astounding" is the only word to apply to the statistics of "mysterious disappearances" in London last year. No less than 35,262 cases were notified to the police, and in less than half was any trace of the missing persons discovered. In other words, something like 70 Londoners disappear every day of the year, so completely that nothing more is ever heard of them. No doubt a certain proportion of this total have their own reasons for vanishing. Others may commit suicide in such a manner that their remains are never found. But that can not account for all.

WORLD'S POSTAGE STAMPS.

The total number of all known varieties of postage stamps issued by all the Governments of the world up to the present time is 19,242. Of this number 205 have been issued in Great Britain and 3,711 in the various British colonies and protectorates, leaving 13,326 for the rest of the world. Dividing the totals amongst the continents, Europe issued 4,098, Asia 3,628, Africa 4,005, America, including the West Indies, 6,095, and Oceania 1,425. Salvador has issued more varieties of postage stamps than any other country, the number being 460.

Ayer's

You can hardly find a home without its Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Parents know what it does for children: breaks

Cherry Pectoral

up a cold in a single night, wards off bronchitis, prevents pneumonia. Physicians advise parents to keep it on hand.

"The best cough medicine money can buy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For the coughs of children nothing could possibly be better."

JACOB SHULL, Saratoga, Ind.

No. 90, \$1.00.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

All druggists. for Throat, Lungs

Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry Pectoral in breaking up a cold.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 6¢ per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10¢ per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald... \$1.00

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe..... \$1.50

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star..... \$1.65

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig..... \$1.65

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness..... \$1.50

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun..... \$1.65

Any three of the above papers..... \$2.40

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star..... \$1.80

One of the difficulties of popular government is that the Government is too popular—as an employer. It never has to use a "want advertisement" in order to secure a new servant. When the different Governments get together at an official "tea" or "grandmothers' meeting," they cannot spend their time talking about the "scarcity of servants" problem; for not one of them has any experience on that point. People were willing to work for them who were never known to work for anybody else. It is not enough for a Government to say that its "staff is complete," for the men who are bothering it for a job are always ready—

face toward all applicants; and it can never do this while that face is worn by the men who must be elected by the activities of these very applicants. What is wanted is a business commission of as much independence as a railway commission or a bench of judges, who will employ, manage, promote, and pay the civil servants; and then this commission must begin by paying only market prices for marketable wares, and must keep up the good work by requiring as faithful and effective service for the salaries paid as any other employer in the land. Then there will be a remarkable dwindling of that vast army who now love their country so passionately that they will work for no one else.—Toronto Star.

Dairy Supplies.

Milk cans, pails, creamers, pans &c.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Hamilton Herald.

Canada doesn't want to fight Uruguay; but by jingo, if she do, she'll ask her dad to send his ships and see the trouble through.

Toronto Star.

Wall street is said to be unable to figure out whether Tom Lawson is a bull or a bear. Wall street is wasting valuable time. Tom is a bird.

Brockville Times'

There is always this great advantage in a municipal light or water plant: If the service is poor or badly managed, it lies in the hands of the people themselves to remedy the fault and get rid of the incompetent administrators. With a private corporation there is little or no redress for grievances.

Baltimore Sun.

"What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx.

"Push," said the Button.

"Never be led" said the Pencil.

"Take pains" said the Window.

"Always keep cool," said the Ice.

"Be up to date," said the Calender.

"Never lose your head," said the barrel.

"Make light of everything," said the Fire.

"Do a driving business," said the Hammer.

"Aspire to greater things," said the Nutmeg.

"Be sharp in all your dealings," said the Knife.

"Find a good thing and stick to it," said the Glue.

"Do the work you are suited for," said the Chimney.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co. doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State mentioned, and that he will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D., 1886. (Seal)

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75¢.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THE NEW MINISTER.

Mr. Frank Cochrane of Sudbury has been sworn in to-day as Minister of Lands and Mines in the Whitney Government. Mr. Cochrane is largely interested in timber limits, mines, and mining lands in New Ontario, and therefore considered by the Conservative press specially qualified for the portfolio. It will be remembered, however, that when the name of

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

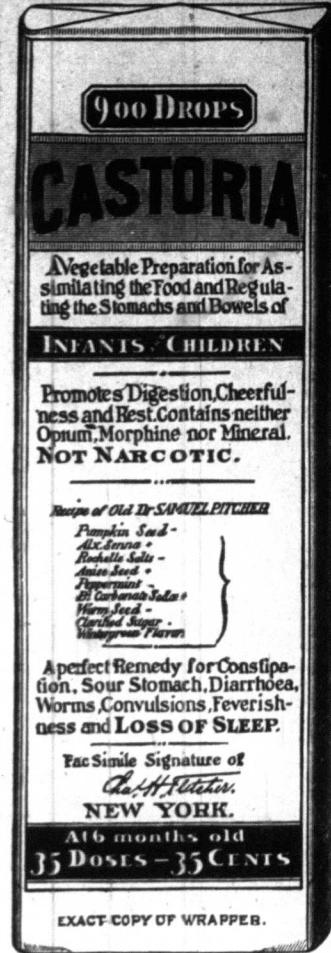
Bears the Signature of

of

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



The Napanee Express

—AND—

and Weekly Globe

75c.
Till end of 1905.

the war, he must seek the enemy in his own waters and either annihilate him or so cripple his strength that the daily despatch of reinforcements and supplies from the Island Kingdom to the mainland of Corea and Manchuria should become a hazardous task.

If we admit that Rojestvensky has accomplished something towards rehabilitating his personal reputation for courage and resource, so much the more can we admire the phlegmatic attitude of Togo and his lieutenants, their perfect discipline and cohesiveness of action, their resistance of all temptation to undergo great risks by leaving the narrow waters of their own coasts which it was their one mission to defend. It must have been a sore trial to those apostles of patience to remain day after day, week after week, at anchor within sight of their own shores when the wires were hot with news of the movements

experts await information. What is the comparative value of the \$1,500,000 battleship with the \$100,000 torpedo boat? And how far can the torpedo and the submarine mine affect a deadly struggle for naval pre-eminence. Japan and Russia are paying in blood and treasure for lessons invaluable to the whole world.

A Woman of the Day.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who recently celebrated her ninety-first birthday, says The London Daily Mail, in spite of her age, continues to enjoy excellent health. The baroness is the most remarkable woman of her time. Her name is a household word in every home in England, and her countless acts of charity and graciousness have given her a place in the affections of the people that is as unusual as it is well deserved. She was born in 1814, the youngest daughter of the famous Sir Francis Burdett; and granddaughter of the equally famous banker, Mr. Thomas Coutts. She inherited the enormous property of the Coutts family in youth. With it she devoted herself for years to works of public and private benevolence, earning the friendship of Queen Victoria and the affection of the country. She was raised to the peerage in 1871. Ten years later she married Mr. W. L. Ashmead-Bartlett, who assumed her name. One of her striking characteristics is her extraordinary fondness for children. And perhaps her happiest moments are when the Princess of Wales sends her youthful children to spend an afternoon at the baroness' Highgate home.

Fortune For a Vase.

Four thousand guineas was given

who were never known to work for anybody else. It is not enough for a Government to say that its "staff is complete," for the men who are bother-ing it for a job are always ready—like the lady with the fancy work "fad"—to come and bring their work with them.

It is this insatiable hunger of the many who have more "pull" than "push" for Government jobs which is the statesman's greatest wonder and burden and the politicians chief recruiting sergeant. The less a man likes work of the ordinary sort, the more he is likely to shine as a "worker" of the political sort; and all he asks as reward is to be able to "work" his country under the thin guise of working for it. To see him seeking for work in a Government office one would imagine that work was a passion with him, and that he could not keep away from real down-right hard labor, even with free pass to the baseball games.

When to this mania for labor is added the fierce patriotism of the man who will work for no one but his country, we have naturally an irresistible force which—noble as it looks—gets all governments into their deepest trouble. It also drags most politicians through their dirtiest mire and spatters the strongest statesmen with the same malodorous mixture. The office hunter is the maggot of politics. He may be active but his environment is unfortunately bad. Wherever he is there is corruption, and infection arises from his surroundings which spare few with whom it comes in contact.

At the present time the Ontario Government is said to be resisting with all its might the determination of an army of these lovers of labor and volunteers in their country's service to work for it, even if they have to make a clean sweep of the offices in the province. The same demand was undoubtedly made upon the Ottawa Government and it is not to be credited that the demand has deceased. The Ottawa Government was strong enough, however, to resist it; but it is only the truth to say that whatever charges the Opposition have succeeded in fastening upon the administration of the Ottawa Ministers have had to do with the marriage between partyism and the public service. This patronage is always loathed by good politicians and used with malevolent effect by bad ones. Both parties would have cleaner records if they were free from this corrupting influence.

The time is undoubtedly coming when Canada will have to fight a civil service reform campaign, as the Americans did many years ago. We are growing to be a large country, with many governments, and the civil service problem is becoming of very real weight and far-reaching importance. We shall have to rescue the public service from the hands of the party politicians, thus weakening the sinister influences and granting a welcome freedom to the better men. The Government as an employer of labor, have to turn a purely business

mines, and mining lands in New Ontario, and therefore considered by the Conservative press specially qualified for the portfolio. It will be remembered, however, that when the name of Mr. Charlton was mentioned for the portfolio of Crown Lands in the Ross Government there was an immediate outcry from the Conservatives. They declared that it would be most improper for a man interested in the timber trade to be placed in charge of the timber lands of the Province, unless he were to dispose of all his interests. The objection had weight. Mr. Charlton was not allotted that portfolio.

Before being sworn in will Mr. Cochrane dispose of all his interests in timber limits, mines and mining lands? If not can his position be considered sound? Will he exercise the functions of a judge in all disputes concerning timber limits, mines and mining claims? Without in any way questioning his honesty, it may fairly be asked whether a man who has large interests of his own all through the new country can administer such a department to the satisfaction of competing and quarrelling operators. The objection successfully raised against Mr. Charlton applies with equal force to Mr. Cochrane. There was no attack made on the Ross Government so bitterly pressed as that against Mr. J. M. Gibson, occupying the post of Attorney-General while being financially interested in companies that were said to require the official attention of the Attorney-General. The financial interests of Mr. Gibson were said to interfere with his freedom of inclination and action against corporations. Yet the very men who made this very accusation are placing the Lands and Mines of Ontario under control of Mr. Cochrane who has multiplicity of interests in the lands and mines of the Province, and affiliations with many of those who do business in timber limits and mining claims.—*Toronto Star*.

JAPAN WINS OUT.

Japan retains command of the sea, and the nature of the victory her brilliant naval geniuses have achieved is such that Russia can no longer hope to stop the passage of men, arms and stores to strengthen the Japanese military forces, which must henceforth increasingly bear the brunt of the contest.

It may also be said that "the expect has happened;" though any reasonable analysis of the official tables of the number, tonnage and armament of the respective forces shows that there was no statistical ground for the confidence so generally felt in British and American naval circles that Togo would come out victor. Indeed, outside the Anglo-Saxon press, and even in a small section within it, there has been a growing feeling that Rojestvensky might manage to reach Vladivostok without sustaining any really serious crippling of his forces.

To do him justice, the defeated Russian admiral has shown no deficiency either in courage or in acumen. Rojestvensky evidently realized that however much temporary glory might have been achieved if he had succeeded in entering Vladivostok comparatively unharmed, such an event would have been valueless to his country. To be of the slightest assistance to General Linevitch and to affect the fortunes of

a sore trial to those apostles of patience to remain day after day, week after week, at anchor within sight of their own shores when the wires were hot with news of the movements of the foe manoeuvring within a few days easy steam of them and apparently hesitating what course to pursue.

If the Japanese themselves were becoming nervous and irritable at the inaction of Togo and the growing confidence of their foe as evinced in the daily cables from Europe and America no word of criticism was heard. The Japanese intelligence department gave no sign, declining even to supply the consolatory daily food, "situation unchanged," sent by Roberts and Kitchner through the dreary month of January, 1900.

Details of this greatest naval fight since Trafalgar, one hundred years ago almost to the month, will be eagerly awaited, not only by the public but by the constructors and contractors of every navy in the world. The respective parts played by speed, tonnage, armament, in each type of the various forces employed, as well as marksmanship, discipline and strategy, will all need careful study. Whether wireless telegraphy has really attained such a measure of usefulness that it must be an increasing factor in warfare is another problem upon which the

young & others of Wales send their youthful children to spend an afternoon at the baroness' Highgate home.

Fortune For a Vase.

Four thousand guineas was given recently at Christie's, London, for a small Sevres porcelain vase about 16 inches high, similar to one in the royal collection at Buckingham Palace.

This collection of Sevres was formed by George IV., and is reputed the finest in England. Several pieces disappeared many years ago. The late owner is stated to have inherited the vase sold recently with family heirlooms.

When the precious object was put up the room was crowded to excess, every dealer and collector of importance being present, and from Mr. Wertheimer's opening bid of 1,000 guineas the excitement was intense.

Mr. Duvene immediately bid an advance, and the figure rapidly mounted to 2,500 guineas, when Mr. Wertheimer dropped out. His place was taken by Mr. Seligmann, but he soon retired also.

Mr. Patridge then slipped in with an offer of 3,100 guineas, and increased his opponent's bids till his offer of 4,000 guineas remained unchallenged.

Origin of the Four Post Bedstead.

In mediaeval times, when life was very insecure, it was usual for people to sleep on a bed which was surrounded by sides of boards with strong posts at the four corners. These sides contained sliding doors, which could be fastened inside. When men retired to rest they took a weapon with them. If attacked in the night they were aroused by the noise made by the crashing in of their wooden defenses and were able to defend themselves. When the law became strong enough to protect human life the sides of the bedstead were gradually dispensed with, but the four posts remained. The boxlike bedstead still survives in the rural parts of Scotland and is almost necessary where the earthen floors and imperfect ceilings cause much damp. Emily Brontë in "Wuthering Heights" describes one of these bedsteads as forming a "little closet." Mr. Lockwood, who had to sleep in it, says, "I slid back the panel sides, got in with my light, pulled them together again and felt secure."

Nerve of a Wounded Soldier.

One day an army surgeon was dressing the wound of a soldier who had been shot in the neck near the carotid artery. Suddenly the blood vessel gave way, and just as quickly the surgeon thrust his finger into the hole to stop the flow.

"Doctor," said the soldier, "what does that mean?"

"It means death," said the surgeon calmly.

"How long can I live?" asked the soldier, whose mind was perfectly clear.

"Until I remove my finger," said the doctor.

The soldier asked for pen and paper, wrote his will and an affectionate letter to his wife, and when the last thing was done said quietly:

"Let it go."

The surgeon withdrew his finger, the blood rushed out, and in a few moments the man was dead.

A Whale's Spouting.

The whale does not discharge water, but only its breath. This, however, in rushing up into the air hot from the animal's body has the moisture condensed to form a sort of rain, and the colder the air, just as in the case of our own breath, the more marked the result. When the spout is made with the blowhole clear above the surface of the water it appears like a sudden jet of steam from a boiler. When effected, as it sometimes is, before the blowhole reaches the surface, a low fountain

CONTINUE.

Those who are gaining flesh and strength by regular treatment.

Scott's Emulsion

should continue the treatment in hot weather; smaller doses and a little cool milk with it will do away with any objection which is attached to fatty products during the heated season.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ont. and \$1.00; all druggists.

For Infants and Children.
CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Pat H. Fletcher*

Health is too valuable to risk in experiments with unknown and untried medicines or methods of treatment.

Remember that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing women, and don't allow any druggist to sell you anything else in its place.

as from a street fire plug is formed, and when the hole is close to the surface at the moment a little water is sent up with the tall jet of steam. The cloud blown up does not disappear at once, but hangs a little while and is often seen to drift a short distance with the wind.

The Game of Checkers.

The game of checkers, whether we call it checkers or draughts, is ancient and almost universal. The Chinese have a form of it which they call "the game of circumvention." It was known to the Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans, and, what is stranger still, antiquarians find it to be one of the amusements of the aborigines of New Zealand, a people who were apparently cut off from all continental associations and influences for thousands of years. So the pedigree of the game is as long as that of chess, and indeed there have been skillful players of both games who regarded checkers as the better of the two.—*Youth's Companion*.

Christmas In Constantinople.

In Constantinople three Christmas celebrations, two New Year's days and two other holy days follow each other in quick succession. As the "old style" calendar brings Dec. 25 two weeks after the same day "new style," two Christmases, the first Latin and the second Greek, are inevitable. And as stormy weather kept a delegation of Armenians from attending an ecumenical council at Chalcedon in 451, at which council the date of Christmas was changed from Jan. 6 to Dec. 25, the Armenians have ever since kept their old day.

Gave the Sun Permission to Set.

"One of the odd things that I saw in a trip up the east coast of Africa was the permission given each day by one of the kings for the sun to set," said a man who made a trip to South Africa. "At one of the ports where we stopped the soldiers were drawn up on the parade ground before the royal palace as the sun was setting. With pomp and ceremony the ruler advanced to the front of the balcony on the second floor and majestically waved his hand toward the sun.

"One of his subjects explained to me that it was the royal sanction for the sun to set. When asked as to whether the ruler gave his permission for the sun to rise in the morning the man replied that the sun must always rise before the ruler, but that it could never go down unless the royal hand waved approval. The King who did this was the sultan of Zanzibar.

"I hardly believe that he himself was sincere in thinking his permission necessary, for he was educated for four years at Harrow College in England, but the performance was to increase the belief among the subjects in his divine origin."

Fresh Water Pearls.

The river mussel and some other fresh water bivalves often contain beautiful pearls. In Saxony the trade in these dates from 1610 and a code of rules to regulate it. The fish are placed in prepared beds and examined every five years. From two to ten pearls are yielded by each. A similar and profitable pearl cultivation is carried on in Sweden and in other parts of Europe.

The fact that grains of sand and other foreign substances that intrude within the shells are covered in course of time with layers of pearl has been taken advantage of by the wily Chinese.

Opening the shells of suitable bivalves and holding them open with wooden wedges, they insert small objects of wood, stone or metal and restore the shellfish uninjured to their beds. Irri-

twists and turns in the opposite direction, repeating this grotesque figure scores of times and pausing every few minutes to rock from side to side and to bend his brilliant legs so that they may be brought into full view of his admiring mate. A similar display, but with varied antics, marks the lovemaking of other sorts of spiders, but this manner of courting is not without its risks, and it may often happen that the lively suitor, if he prolongs his performance or shows off his points of perfection too persistently, is suddenly seized and devoured by his more muscular mate.

A Just Rebuke.

A young bride was invited to a bridge whist luncheon and, after spending a delightful afternoon, was told by her hostess that she was in debt \$75.

Mrs. —, unaware that she had been playing for money, was horrified at the idea of having to ask her husband for the necessary amount.

She mournfully confided her woes to him, and he immediately wrote a check for \$76.50 and sent it to the hostess.

The hostess, believing that a mistake had been made, informed him that he had sent \$1.50 too much.

Mr. —, however, returned it with the curt statement that the \$75 settled the bridge score and the balance was for his wife's luncheon.

The Bobolink Route.

The bobolinks are so open in their movements that the passage from Florida to Cuba and thence to South America is known as the "bobolink route." So energetic and brave is this plump little traveler in feathers that it often compasses in a single long ocean flight the 200 miles from Cuba to South America, while many other species which also use the "bobolink route" stop at Jamaica, apparently dreading the long, sustained trip across the Caribbean sea.—*Youth's Companion*.

Precocious.

Small boys have a way of listening to remarks that older persons make and using them when least expected. A mother was surprised the other day to have her young son reply to her when she was reprimanding him for some trifling misconduct: "Well, mamma, you must put up with me. You know I'm just at the trying age."

A Mean Retort.

Wife—According to this paper, hot water will prevent wrinkles. Husband—So? Then how do you account for the numerous wrinkles I have? Wife—How do I account for them? Husband—Yes; you keep me in hot water nearly all the time, you know.

Breaking It Gently.

A young man married against the will of his parents, and in telling a friend how to break the news to them he said, "Tell them first that I am dead and then gently work up to the climax."

Woolgathering.

"When a person's 'woolgathering' that means he's lazy, doesn't it?"

"Not necessarily, my son. He may be gathering the wool off the lambs on the Stock Exchange."

LONDON'S GREAT DOCKS.

The Products of Many Lands Are Massed in the Dock Warehouses In Enormous Volume.

The London and India Docks Co. rule over an estate of 1,700 acres, with twenty miles of quay and 15,000,000 square feet of flooring for the handling and storage of 800,000 tons of goods.



Headaches

When the Head aches and the Tongue is Coated

it is Biliousness or Constipation. Torpid Liver is at the bottom of the trouble. And it takes Fruit-a-tives to make that lazy liver work.

Fruit-a-tives is fine for these troubles, but one can't eat enough fruit to do much good. The medicinal elements are in too small proportion in the ripe fruits.

A clever Ottawa physician discovered a method by which fruit juices could be combined so that their medicinal action would be increased many times.

Fruit-a-tives are these fruit juices in tablet form. They sweeten and tone the stomach and liver, cure Constipation and remove all blood impurities. One Fruit-a-tives tablet has the same curative effect on liver and bowels as dozens of oranges, apples, figs and prunes. And this action is as gentle as the fruit juices themselves.

"I have been suffering with Torpid Liver and Constipation, and find that Fruit-a-tives are just what my system requires to relieve these complaints. I hope many more sufferers will try them."

MRS. WM. TREFFRY, Burnside, Man.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

see a box. At all druggists.

Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIRS,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.

dem. president of the Entomological Society, of the Ethnological Society of the Linnaean Society, of the Anthropological Institute, of the Ray Society, of the Statistical Society, and of the African Society. He is president of other societies besides these, vice-president of the Royal Society, and honorary member of many foreign scientific societies; he was member for Maidstone from 1879 to 1880, and for the University of London from 1880 to 1900, and he knows a great deal about the Use of Life, the Beauties of Nature and the Pleasures of Life, and he has been married twice.

Cruel Women.

A London dealer last year received from India the skins of 6,000 birds of paradise to adorn the hats of the feather-wearing British women, and to meet the export need. At the same time he got about half a million human bird skins and an equal number of those various other tropical birds.

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE : Grange Block, 60 John Street,
21-6m Napane.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon to the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napane.

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE

21 YEARS IN NAPANE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napane.

Opening the shells of suitable bivalves and holding them open with wooden wedges, they insert small objects of wood, stone or metal and restore the shellfish uninjured to their beds. Irritated by these pieces, the mollusks soon cover them with coatings of mother-of-pearl of bright purity and luster and thus convert them into articles of considerable commercial value.—London Globe.

Curious Notices.

The following ambiguous notice was posted up early in the last century for the information and guidance of the dwellers on certain property in the county of Kent, in England: "Notice is hereby given that the Marquis of Camden (on account of the backwardness of the harvest) will not shoot himself nor any of his tenants till the 14th of September."

A similar notice as regards ambiguity once made its appearance near Brentford in England. It read: "Ten Shillings Reward.—Any person found trespassing on these lands or damaging these fences on conviction will receive the above reward. Dogs poisoned." If the magistrates were at all lenient thereabout it might have become a profitable occupation trespassing or breaking down fences.

The Old Stone Fort at Chambly.

One of the most picturesque remains of the glories of New France, whose history and legends date back to the age of Frontenac and La Salle, is the old stone fort at Chambly, in the province of Quebec. The tablet on the ruins, with its motto, "Courage and Loyalty," in French, bears this inscription: "In the reign of Louis XIV, of France and Navarre, the Marquise de Vandreuil being governor of New France, this fort was erected in 1711, burned in 1776, restored by Guy Carleton in 1777, abandoned in 1847. It was repaired in 1882 in the reign of Victoria, queen of Great Britain, the Marquis of Lorne being governor general of Canada," etc. A fact which the inscription kindly fails to record is that the burning referred to was by the American troops, who, having captured the fort in 1775 under General Montgomery, burned it the following year when they retreated to Lake Champlain. The various restorations have been made skillfully to harmonize with the weather beaten portions which resisted the fire of 1776.

The Policeman and His Uniform.

Why is it that a policeman of medium build can handle frequently two and sometimes three men his size in a fight? An officer on the local force was discussing the question. "I'll tell you why it is," he said. "It is simply because the policeman is in uniform. The uniform denotes authority, and that takes the nerve out of his opponents to a certain extent. They know that they are breaking the law by resisting him, while he might even kill them and not commit a crime. All through a fight with a policeman the other fellow or fellows are thinking of escape. The officer isn't. He's thinking of subduing and arresting the man or men. He puts his whole effort and strength into it, while his opponents generally fight in a half-hearted way. Put a policeman in citizen's clothes, with his star under his coat, and he wouldn't be able to whip two men his size any more than you would unless the two men knew he was an officer of the law."

Spider Courtship.

The courtship of the *Saitis pulex*, a spider, is described by an expert in insect life as a most elaborate exhibition of skill and grace in dancing. Balancing his body on his long legs, he moves in a semicircle for about two inches and then, reversing the position,

IN ENORMOUS VOLUME.

The London and India Docks Co. rule over an estate of 1,700 acres, with twenty miles of quay and 15,000,000 square feet of flooring for the handling and storage of 800,000 tons of goods. The largest ships of all the world, says The London Daily Mail, enter England through the gates of the Thames, and make their way to these London docks.

You look along the quays and behold steamships from China and the East Indies, from South America and Canada, from Egypt and New Zealand, rigid there and quiet now, after long buffeting with stiff seas. Hundreds of London dockers swarm over them like egg-hunting ants, while enormous cranes rattle their swinging chains over them and the scorpions get to work on the cracked and faded paint of their sloping sides.

There is no idleness in the docks. The brown-faced men who have brought these steel monsters across the seas are smoking luxurios pipes at home, dancing children on their knees, taking their wives to music hall and theatre, and, not a doubt of it, spinning yarns about the wonderful world down under; but here in the docks are shabby, pale-faced, thick-armed Londoners, running to and fro with packages on their bowed shoulders, sweating to empty the vessels that lie there; here, too, are engine drivers, steering their trains from dock to dock, and carriers driving away with van-loads of merchandise—everywhere Londoners waiting on these huge ships.

The sailors are like gentlemen who have driven their equipage to the stable and let these grooms of the docks to clean up ready for their next excursion.

You get some idea of London's trade by moving through the tall warehouses of the docks. Consider a few figures. Thirty-six thousand tons of tea are stored here in a single year. In the vaults, with their twenty-eight miles of gangway, can be stored 100,000 pipes of wine. Two hundred and fifty thousand tons of wool, worth £20,000,000, arrive annually at the port of London. Twenty thousand tons of tobacco are here in bond, valued at \$9,000,000.

There is accommodation in the cold-storage warehouses for 864,000 sheep. Sixty thousand pounds of ostrich feathers have been stored here at one time, and several millions of bird skins arrive annually, too numerous for computation. In addition, the London docks have accommodation for sugar, ivory, spices, bark, gums, metals, marble, drugs, dates, pepper, rice, coffee, cocoa, glass, coal, grain, furniture, wood, timber, carpets, butter, cheese, poultry, even for sea shells, sponges, musk, ambergris and beeswax. In a single room you may look at elephants' tusks worth nearly a hundred thousand pounds.

The gardens and the factories of the world empty themselves into this lap of London. There is hardly a little island set in the midst of the sea which does not grow something or make something with brown fingers to send into the cold, gray port of London. As you walk through the warehouses your nostrils are filled with the scents of the earth—cinnamon, nutmeg, musk, vanilla, coffee, tea, tobacco—everything that once lived and drank the air in green and beautiful gardens across the seas.

There at your feet lies the matting torn from tea packages on which some Chinaman set strange marks with brush and ink, and there are the red and green cases themselves, with the number and weight cut in their sides by a scribbling iron. You look at even the nails in some strange package of goods out of the east, and picture to yourself the dark hands gripping them while the hammer struck home. All the hands and all the feet of the east seem to be going up and down the earth to keep the larder of London full.

Lord Avebury.

Lord Avebury, who is now 71 years of age, says The London Star, represents the benevolent banker and the beneficent scientist in one. He is the fourth baronet, head of the firm of Robarts, Lubbock & Co., and a Commander of the Legion of Honor; and he is president of the Society of Antiquaries, foreign secretary of the Royal As-

parade to adorn the nats of the leather-wearing British women, and to meet the export need. At the same time he got about half a million humung bird skins and an equal number of those various other tropical birds. There is an auction room in London where such things are sold, and its recent record for a third of a year was close to 1,000,000 skins, all told; coming mainly from the East and West Indies and Brazil.

The English Servant.

One trait conspicuously distinguishes the servant class, and that is their intense curiosity. Provided they are supplied with sufficient opportunities for making themselves acquainted with the correspondence and private affairs of the entire establishment, they will nearly always prove willing, obliging and interested. It is only the mistresses who never leave their keys about who are really hated.—London Ladies Field.

Australian Opals.

The finest opal known in Australia is obtained at White Cliffs, near Wollongong, in the colony of New South Wales, where about 900 miners are in constant work. The best quality of these stones realizes occasionally as much as \$350 an ounce. To the end of 1904 \$4,000,000 worth of opals had been exported from New South Wales.

A Rare Name.

"What is the rarest name I ever saw on a hotel register?" said a veteran clerk, repeating a query put to him. "Amelia Turnipseed, and that was years ago in Boston."

He Was.

Servant Maid (in breathless excitement)—Professor, there's a burglar in the dining room! Professor (deeply absorbed, without looking up)—Tell him I'm engaged.

Made a Difference.

Young Actor How do you like my Hamlet? Old Stager Oh, it was your Hamlet, was it? I thought I did not recognize it as Shakespeare's.

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE —————
——————21 YEARS IN NAPANEE
at Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods
Store, Napane.

DEROCHE & DEROCHE.

H. M. Deroche, K. C., C. C. A.
H. M. P. Deroche, B. A.
Barristers Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN

Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Tamworth every Wednesday.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 5y

DR. C. H. WARTMAN DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napane, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

CARLETON WOODS, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, Roblin, Ont.

E. J. POLLARD, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, Express Office, Napane Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. Commissioner in H. C. J. Conveyancer, etc. 144 MARLBANK.

Sweat Pads for horses, all sizes and prices right, at GREY LION HARDWARE.

Brooms, wash tubs, wash boards, clothes lines, baskets, coca and hemp door mats, MADOLE & WILSON.

REASON NO 20 WHY YOU SHOULD USE Red Rose Tea

Because it is Economical.

Red Rose Tea is composed of what are known in the trade as "high-grown" Ceylon and Indian teas. These teas are grown at high altitudes on the mountain slopes, where the tea bushes grow more slowly and are more carefully cultivated than in the valleys, where the climate is warm and humid.

High-grown tea is not only a finer quality, but contains much more tea juice or extract than valley-grown tea.

This can be easily proved by comparing a drawing of Red Rose with any other tea. By doing so you will find that a pound of Red Rose Tea will spend as far as $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of other teas.

The saving is most apparent in the Blue Label and better grades—buy a pound and make the test.

T. H. ESTABROOKS, St. John, N.B.

BRANCHES: TORONTO, WINNIPEG.

TH E absolute purity of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER makes it pre-eminently the most useful and wholesome leavening agent known. It contains no lime, alum, phosphate or ammonia, leaves no acid or alkaline residuum in the food, and its use always insures pure, light and sweet bread, biscuit and cake which are perfectly digestible and wholesome, whether hot or cold, fresh or stale.

Royal Baking Powder has been adopted by the Chief Health Officers of Great Britain, Canada and the United States who recommend it for its wholesome and economic qualities.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE ARTS OF PEACE.

Home Industries to Be Begun For the Boer Women.

The Manchester Guardian of April 25 contained an interesting account of an attempt which is being made in Orange River Colony to teach certain home industries to members of Boer households impoverished by the war. The scheme is directed by Miss Hobhouse and supported by a committee in England. The first experiment has been made in the small town of Philippolis, where there are now fourteen girls learning the whole process of weaving wool into garments, carpets, etc., in the first place for home use, but afterwards, it is hoped, for sale.

As the writer points out, home industries have a better chance of success in a country like Orange River Colony, that is almost destitute of manufactures, than in an industrial country like our own. The girls, it is said, astonish their teachers by the processes by which wool is converted from the raw material into the finished articles. It is proposed also to teach lace-making, for which there is said to be a good market, and to establish all the industries on a basis of co-operation with co-operative credit for the purpose of buying machinery, tools, etc.

The girls have taken to the scheme with much eagerness. Some of them come to Philippolis from outlying farms a good distance away, and the work, whatever commercial success it may have, is a welcome relief to them from the enforced idleness which is often one of the most irksome results of sudden poverty. The scheme at present is supported by only one hundred subscribers. It is hoped this number will soon be enlarged, and any who may wish to increase it should write to the treasurer, Miss Frictions, 219 King's road, Chelsea, London, S. W.

Countess Evelyn Aspinwall, a Grand Dame, Geneva, Switzerland, who sends us this article (which appeared in The Speaker, April 29, 1905), and who for a long time has been collecting funds for the impoverished Boers, will also be most happy to give any details concerning Miss Hobhouse's admirable undertaking at Philippolis to those who may apply to her, or to receive any contributions.

A Tribute to Robert Louis Stevenson.

Andrew Lang, the English critic, presents in his book of reminiscences a view of Stevenson which will appeal to many who know the author only through the medium of Mr. Lea's biography. Mr. Lang:

"Mr. Stevenson possessed more than any man I ever met the power of making

other men fall in love with him. I mean that he excited a passionate admiration and affection, so much so that I verily believe some men were jealous of other men's place in his liking. I once met a stranger who, having become acquainted with him, spoke of him with a touching fondness and pride, his fancy reposing, as it seemed, in a fond contemplation of so much genius and charm. What was so taking in him? And how is one to analyze that dazzling surface of pleasantry, that changeable, shining humor, wit, wisdom, recklessness, beneath which beat the most kind and tolerant of hearts?"

It is a common experience for readers to "fall in love" with an author by reading his works and then meet with a disappointment on personal acquaintance. Stevenson has hosts of admirers who never saw him. His creations take hold upon the hearts of his readers. Evidently his art was not mere literary jugglery, but a frank interpretation of life as he knew it or wished to know it and as he felt it or wished to feel it.

Dickens' Phrases.

Since Shakespeare no writer has "made language" to the extent that Dickens has done, and the number of common colloquialisms taken from his novels and which everybody uses every day is the outstanding proof of the success with which he has appealed to the imagination of the nation.

How often one hears "Barkis is willin'," "Beware of vidders," "Oliver Twist asks for more," "Codlin's your friend, not Short," "I don't believe there's no sich a person," "Let me put my lips to it when I am so disposed," "A trifle wearing," "The law is a hass," "The demotion bowwows," and so on!

Not a few actual words have come from Dickens to the dictionary—Podsnappery, Pickwickian, Pecksniffian, Bumbleton and many others. Dolly Varden, the pretty heroine of "Barnaby Rudge," has given her name to a hat, while Mrs. Leo Hunter, the Artful Dodger, Uriah Heep and Mrs. Jarley have become common generic terms.—London Express.

He Cleared the Table.

Miss Emma Hervey relates in The London Spectator a story of Lord Liverpool, who was travelling incognito with her father. After breakfasting at a hotel in London the Prime Minister ordered his valet, a raw Sussex youth to clear the table and pack everything in a portmanteau. By this order, of course, was meant Lord Liverpool's letters and papers. But the youth took it to include the silver teapot and spoons. When Lord Liverpool was driving down Oxford street a cry of "Stop thief!" was raised, and the landlord of the hotel arrived in hot pursuit. There in the street, the Prime Minister had the mortification of having his luggage opened, and in it was found the plate. Never would the statesman laugh at the episode, even years after, so great was his fear that the story might get into the newspaper.

A Story of Disraeli.

Among the stories told of Benjamin Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield) is the following: The statesman was in joy with a widow, Mrs. Lydiard Lewis. One day he went to call, the lady sitting by the window, gay like a peacock, and ordered the servant to say that she was not at home. When the maid reached the hall the statesman was hanging up his overcoat. "Mr. Lewis, sir, is not at home," said the flurried maid. "I did not ask for Mr. Lewis," was the calm statesman-like reply. "But I don't know when sir will be back," urged the maid. "Neither do I," philosophically replied Disraeli, "but I am going to wait till sir comes back, so please make me a cup of tea." He did wait, he got his tea, and he married the widow.

Forks Are of Recent Date.

Knives and forks are a luxury of comparatively recent date. Some 300

BY-LAW NO.

PASSED THE DAY OF

A.D. 1905.

A By-law to authorize the construction and installation by the Town of Napanee of an Electric Light Plant, and the purchase of the necessary land, and the erection of the necessary buildings therefor, and to provide for the issue of debentures of the said Town to the amount of \$85,000.00 and to raise the sum required therefor.

Whereas it is advisable that the municipal council of the corporation of the Town of Napanee should construct an Electric Light Plant for the Town of Napanee, not to exceed in cost the sum of \$35,000.00.

And whereas in order thereto it will be necessary to borrow and to issue debentures of the said municipality for the sum of \$35,000.00, as hereinafter provided (which is the amount of the debt intended to be created by this law) the proceeds of the said debentures to be applied to the purpose aforesaid and to no other.

And whereas it is desirable to issue the said debentures at one time and to make the principal of the said debt repayable by yearly sums during the period of thirty years, being the currency of said debentures; said sums being of such respective amounts that the aggregate amount payable in each year for principal and interest in respect of said debt shall be as nearly as possible equal to the amount so payable in each of the other twenty-nine years of said period, as shown in Schedule "A" hereto annexed.

And whereas the total amount required by "The Municipal Act" to be raised annually by special rate for paying the said debt and interest, as hereinbefore provided, is \$2,024.05.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the Town of Napanee according to the last revised assessment roll is \$995,704.

And whereas the amount of the existing debenture debt of the said municipality is \$40,708.20, whereof no amount of principal and no amount of interest are in arrear.

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Town of Napanee enacts as follows:

1. The Municipal Council of the said Town of Napanee, shall expend a sum not exceeding the sum of \$35,000.00 in the construction and installation of an Electric Light Plant for the said Town of Napanee and for the purchase of the necessary land, and the erection of the necessary buildings therefor, and for the purpose of raising the said sum, debentures of the said Town to the amount of \$35,000.00, as aforesaid in sum or not less than \$300.00 each, shall be issued on the first day of September, A.D. 1905, each of which debentures shall be dated on the date of the issue thereof, and shall be payable within thirty years thereafter, namely, on the first day of September, A.D. 1935, at the Merchants Bank of Canada, in the said Town of Napanee.

2. Each of the said debentures shall be signed by the Mayor of the said Town of Napanee or by some other person authorized by by-law to sign the same, and by the Treasurer of the said Town of Napanee and the Clerk shall attach thereto the Corporate Seal of the municipality.

3. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum payable yearly, at the said Merchants Bank of Canada, on the first day of September in each and every year, during the currency thereof, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of the said interest, which coupons shall be signed by the Mayor and the Treasurer of the said Town of Napanee.

4. During the currency of the said debentures, there shall be raised annually by special rate, on all the rateable property in the said Town of Napanee, the sum of \$2,024.05, for the purpose of paying the amount due in each of the said years for principal and interest, in respect of the said debt, as shown in Schedule "A" attached hereto.

5. This By-law shall take effect on the day of the date of the final passing thereof.

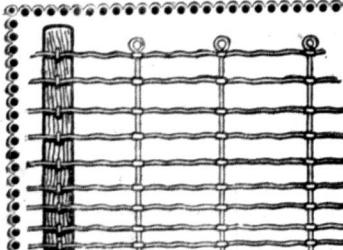
6. The votes of the Electors of the said Town of Napanee, shall be taken on this By-law on Friday, the seventh day of July next, commencing at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continuing till five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, by the following Deputy Returning Officers, and at the following places, that is to say:

West Ward No. 1, at Frank Bowen's residence, C. W. Bowen, D. R. O.

West Ward No. 2, at J. H. Clapp's residence, Geo. Vanalstine, D. R. O.

Centre Ward No. 1, at Town Hall, Chas. Walters, D. R. O.

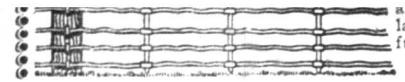
Centre Ward No. 2, at E. B. Hem-



Frost Wire Fence

Has no equal as General Purpose Farm Fence

It will turn Stock without injury—beautify the Farm—it does not need constant patching and with reasonable usage will last a life-time. Booklet and full particulars given on request.



and with reasonable usage will last a life-time. Booklet and full particulars given on request.

FOR SALE BY

FLETCHER G. YOUNG, WALTER RUSSELL

Sandhurst

Selby

JAS. W. O'SULLIVAN,

FRED. PERRY,

Lonsdale

Chambers

DR HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS

Please hurry along Hennequin's Infant Tablets, as we cannot get along without them.

M. E. PARKS,
Keene, Ont.

I believe Hennequin's Infant Tablets to be the best medicine for babies teething and troubled with worms. They should be tried by all mothers. They are just lovely."

MRS. GEO. A. SMITH,
Hayworth, Quebec.

After 14 years experience in treating infantile ailments in our home, we have found Hennequin's Infant Tablets superior to any other remedy we have tried."

W. C. WEIR, Pastor Baptist Church,
Carleton Place.

They solve the problem and when used produce neatly cleaned, perfect teeth in a condition of attaining the highest conception of perfect manhood and womanhood. Hennequin's Infant Tablets are based on scientific facts, and is the only Dr. Hennequin preparation offered to the public. Positively no drug taste perfectly safe. The genuine Tablet is stamped with the letter "H". Beware of imitations. Price 25¢ per package, 5 packages for \$1—postpaid to any address. Send us \$1 for 5 boxes and if, after using part or all of one box, you wish your dollar back, you can have it by mailing us the remaining four boxes. We cannot be responsible for money unless sent by Post Order, Money Order, or Registered Letter.

DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee, Ont., Can., Wholesale Agents for Canada.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

No. 26

Taking effect Nov. 1st, 1904.

Eastern Standard Time.

Baunockburn and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.

Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Bannockburn.

Stations Miles No. 12 No. 6 No. 4 No. 5

Stations Miles No. 1 No. 41 No. 3, No. 5

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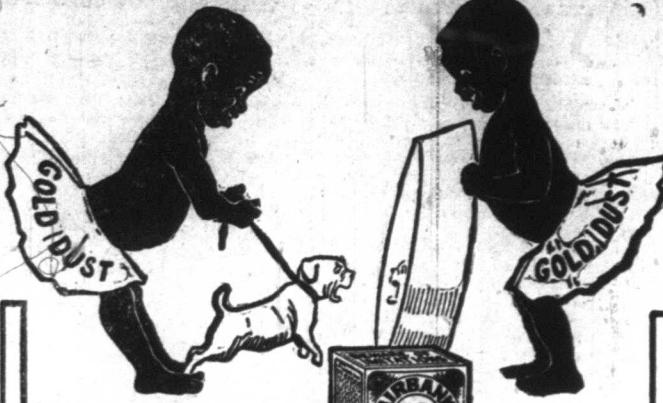
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"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work!"



The Dog and The Shadow

You remember the fable of the dog who dropped a real bone for its shadow which he saw in the water. "Bear in mind that all is not Gold Dust that glitters under the name of washing powder. Don't accept a shadowy substitute; get the real

Gold Dust Washing Powder

with the Gold Dust Twins on the package."

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft!

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FRUIT DIVISION.

Ottawa, May 27, 1905.

FRUIT CROP REPORT.

The general conditions for fruit of all kinds are excellent. The winter though cold has not resulted in exceptional damage to trees and vines. The only serious losses are from tree-girdling by mice, and the mutilation of trees by the heavy snow-fall in the Maritime Provinces. Minor losses by winter killing in Canada are reported in cases of trees injured but not killed outright by the winter of 1903-4, as well as in cases of trees that are over-loaded in 1904.

APPLES.

Reports are almost unanimous that the show for bloom is excellent. It must not be forgotten that the critical period of "setting" is not yet reported over any large area. The weather has been very unfavorable for pollination for the past two weeks in Western Ontario. It is also too early to report on fungus and the most destructive insects.

PEARS.

Pear bloom is most abundant.

PLUMS.

The commercial plum sections all report the outlook favorable. The light crop last year as well as the good weather conditions for growth has placed the plum trees in excellent condition for a large crop this year if insects, frost or fungus do not intervene, it is not too early to make preparations for an exceptional crop and prevent a repetition of the disastrous losses of 1903.

PEACHES.

The new plantings have scarcely balanced the winter-killing of 1899 and 1903, so that even with a favorable outlook for this season on healthy trees the aggregate crop will not be large.

OTHER FRUITS.

Cherries and bush fruits are all in good condition. Strawberries are reported in fair condition but with some winter-killing. The spring frosts to date have not seriously hurt the crop except in very limited areas. Raspberries promise well but no over-production.

SPRAYING.

The spraying demonstrations of the Departments of Agriculture, Dominion and Provincial, together with the teachings of the fruit growers' associations are making an impression. Spraying is more general than ever before. Power sprayers operated by private parties for hire are reported in several sections.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The report of the apple crop in the United States would indicate a medium to good crop. The English plum crop is medium with a prospect of being less than average.

STANDARD APPLE BOX.

Fruit growers and box makers should bear in mind the amendment to the Act regulating the size of fruit packages recently passed, legalizing a minimum standard box. This box has a minimum size of 10"x11"x20", inside measurement. There is no specification as to the thickness of the material other than it should be strong and seasoned wood. It is recommended, however, that the ends should be at least three-eighths of an inch thick, and there should be no objectionable odor to the wood.

There are no specifications as to what grade of fruit shall be packed in boxes. The market reports, however,

MONTRÉAL HOUSEWIFE CAN NOW PERFORM HER USUAL DUTIES THANKS TO PE-RU-NA.



Josephine Lapien, Hotel Dieu, Montreal, Can., writes:

"Four months ago I commenced to take your Peruna. I can tell you with entire truth that I do four times as much work this spring as I did before. I have done washing and house-cleaning without becoming much fatigued. I have received great benefit through your medicine and recommend it to every one."

"I have not had a cold or bronchitis this winter. The constipation has entirely disappeared, also the rheumatic pains."

One such case as that of Josephine Lapien ought to be all the evidence any one needs to be convinced of the priceless benefit of Peruna.

This lady was changed from an invalid into a busy housewife. She asserts that through Peruna she is able to do four times as much work as before, that she does not take colds any more, and that the rheumatic pains and constipation which had troubled her have disappeared.

Any medicine that brings about these changes needs no further recommendation.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is patentable and whether the application is strictly original. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

country. In the sturdiness of its roots and trunk, in the boldness in which it flings out its tough branches, in its strong individuality of character and in its general fruitfulness, not forgetting its uncouth roughness of bark, it further manifests its strong Americanism. Its winter buds are large and interesting. Early in spring the dark

EXTRAORDINARY FEATS.

Tests of Skill and Endurance in Many Countries—Billiard Game of 24 Consecutive Hours.

The struggle between "Tom" Burrows and Charles Spinich for the long-distance club-swinging championship of the world reminds one, says The London Tit-Bits, of the many curious feats which one would look for in vain in tables of records, and yet which are full of interest.

To take club-swinging alone there are probably few who have any knowledge of E. W. Morgan's feat, performed just 17 years ago, when he manipulated a pair of four-pound clubs in 386 different movements and combinations, making a total of 2,311 revolutions in 15 minutes and 15 seconds.

Some time ago, in a violin competition held in Berlin, a dexterous fiddler played a piece of Paganini, consisting of 4,800 notes, in four and a quarter minutes, his nimble fingers rattling off the notes at the average rate of 19 to a second.

An astonishing feat of skill and endurance was that of the principal carver at a Paris boulevard cafe, who not long ago, for a wager, cut 2,000 ham sandwiches in 18 hours and 40 minutes, using up 22 hams in the process. Less to be commended, perhaps, was the feat of G. A. Lee, of Elyfield, Conn., who smoked 50 cigars in 11 hours without once taking a drink.

At a waltzing tournament held two years ago in the Salle Wagram, Paris, M. Vincent and Mlle. Scherlone danced without a moment's pause for six and three-quarter hours, beating their nearest rivals by the narrow margin of a minute's whirling. But perhaps a more remarkable feat still was that of William Kemp, an old-time actor, who danced all the way from London to Norwich, covering the 10 miles between Bury and Thetford in three hours.

When Christianity took over various of the Saxon rites the Paschal eggs of the Jews were vested with a new significance—namely, the resurrection of Christ. They were colored red in memory of the blood shed for man's redemption.

THE EGG IN HISTORY.

It Is Surrounded by Many Ancient Legends and Beliefs.

Like many another term in Christian nomenclature, the word "Easter" is derived from pagan sources. The Saxon goddess of light, Estra, was honored with an annual festival at the vernal equinox. The Jewish Passover was also regulated by the March moon, and the resurrection of Jesus occurred at this season. In later centuries the great Christian festival came to bear the pagan name Easter and to be celebrated at a time coincident with the Jewish feast.

Since remotest times the egg has symbolized re-creation. Persian tradition has it that the world was hatched from an egg at the season which corresponds to the vernal equinox, for which reason eggs are still given for New Year's presents by the Persians. The druids said that the sun, a great egg, hatched from itself the earth and other planets.

By the Chinese it is believed that the world was formed of two parts of a great egg. From the yolk man came forth. He then waved his hand, and the upper half of the shell went upward and became the concave heavens; the lower half reversed, making the convex earth, and the white albumen became the seas.

When Christianity took over various of the Saxon rites the Paschal eggs of the Jews were vested with a new significance—namely, the resurrection of Christ. They were colored red in memory of the blood shed for man's redemption.

EAGLES IN REAL LIFE.

They Do Not Possess the Mad Ferocity One Reads About.

Did the old eagle show fight? Is the

GREAT NAVAL BATTLE

Admiral Togo Engages the Baltic Fleet in the Corean Straits.

BULLETIN—TOKIO, MAY 29TH, 2.15 P. M.—IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY'S FLEET HAS BEEN PRACTICALLY ANNIHILATED. TWELVE WARSHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK OR CAPTURED, AND TWO TRANSPORTS AND TWO TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS HAVE BEEN SUNK.

TOKIO, MAY 29, 2.30 P. M.—IN THE BATTLE FOUGHT ON SATURDAY IN THE STRAITS OF KOREA, THE RUSSIAN BATTLESHIPS BORODINO AND ALEXANDER III, THE ARMORED CRUISERS ADMIRAL MAKHINOFF, DMITRI DONSKOI, AND VLADIMIR MONOMACK, THE COAST DEFENCE IRONCLAD ADMIRAL OUSHAKoff, THE PROTECTED CRUISERS SVIETLANA AND JEMTCHUG, THE REPAIR SHIP KAMTSCHATKA, AND THE CRUISER IRTESEN WERE SUNK.

THE BATTLESHIPS OREL AND NICOLAI I. AND THE COAST DEFENCE IRONCLADS ADMIRAL SENIAVIN AND GENERAL-ADMIRAL APRAXINE WERE CAPTURED.

(LATER.)

London, Tuesday, May 30.—In the great naval battle fought Saturday and Sunday in the Straits of Corea, the Japanese obtained a complete and overwhelming victory. Late advices show that Rojestvensky's fleet, composed of all his most effective and powerful ships, was completely shattered. According to the latest information, two Russian battleships, one coast defence ironclad, five cruisers, two special service ships, three destroyers were sunk, and there were captured two battleships, two coast defence ironclads, one destroyer, and one special service ship.

Rojestvensky's flagship escaped badly damaged, and, with other vessels of his broken fleet, is being pursued by the victorious Japanese. It is rumored at Tokio that Rojestvensky may be drowned. Rear-Admiral Nieborogoff was captured, with 3,000 other prisoners. It seems probable that, in their crippled condition, other Russian vessels will fall into the hands of the Japanese before they can reach Vladivostock.

One warship with 300 men on board, mostly wounded, has put into a Japanese port and surrendered.

Admiral Togo officially reports that his squadron was not damaged.

A number of Russian vessels still remain near Shanghai, but it is evident that as a fighting force the great fleet has been destroyed.

No details of the battle have yet been permitted to pass the Japanese censor, but Tokio despatches make it clear that Admiral Togo is pressing his advantage and harassing the Russian vessels which are attempting to take refuge at Vladivostock, and make more complete his already sweeping victory.

DEATH ROLL ENORMOUS.

Unofficial reports from two or three sources affirm that the Japanese sustained losses, thus conflicting with Admiral Togo's assertions, but accepting the most unfavorable of such reports, Japan's losses were trifling compared with her gains. Nothing, of course, is known of the sacrifice of life. One calculation is that the crews of the sunken vessels numbered 4,125, which is probably below the actual Russian death roll. Japan's human sacrifice is obviously less calculable.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Products at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, May 30.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red Winter are quoted at 97c at outside points. No. 2 goose is purely nominal. Manitoba wheat is higher, with No. 1 Northern quoted at \$1, Georgian Bay ports. No. 2 Northern at 96c, and No. 3 Northern at 91c.

Oats—No. 2 white quoted at 40 to 41c north and west, and No. 1 at 42c east. Cars of No. 2 white on track here are quoted at 43 to 44c.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 45 to 46c middle freights; No. 2 extra at 43 to 44c; No. 3 at 42c middle freights.

Peas—No. 2 quoted outside at 69c, and milling peas at 70c.

Corn—Canadian yellow quoted at 47c, and mixed at 48c west, guaranteed sound. American kiln dried, No. 3 yellow, 60 to 60½c on track, Toronto.

Rye—The market is dull, with prices nominal at 66 to 67c outside for No. 2.

Buckwheat—Prices nominal at 50 to 60c outside.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at \$4.35 to \$4.40 in buyers' sacks, east or west; straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade, in bbls., \$4.75 to \$4.85. Manitoba flours are steady; No. 1 patents, \$5.30 to \$5.50; No. 2 patents, \$5.15 to \$5.20; strong bakers', \$5 to \$5.10 on track, Toronto.

Milkfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at \$14.50 to \$15, and shorts at \$17.50 to \$18. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$18 and shorts at \$20.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, \$2.50 per bbl.; cooking apples, \$1 to \$1.50 per bbl.

Beans—Primes sell in small lots at \$1.60 to \$1.65, and hand-picked at \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bushel.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 32 to 35c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet, and prices firm at 7½ to 8c per lb. Comb honey, \$1.75 to \$2 per dozen.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at \$8 to \$8.50 on track here, and No. 2 at \$6.50 to \$7.

Straw—Car lots quoted at \$6 to \$6.25 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontarios are quoted at 55 to 60c per bag on track, according to quality, and jobbing lots are 70 to 75c for the best stock.

Poultry—Chickens, 13 to 14c per lb.; turkeys, dry picked, 14 to 15c; do., scalded, 12 to 13c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound prints are jobbing at 17 to 18c, and large dairy rolls at 15 to 16c; medium grades, 13 to 14c; creamery prints sell at 19 to 20c per lb.

Eggs—The market is firm, with sales at 14½ to 15½c per dozen, in case lots.

Cheese—New cheese, 10 to 10½c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, sells at 10 to 10½c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, \$15 to \$15.50; short cut, \$19.50 to \$20.

Cured meats—Hams, light to medium, 13 to 13½c; do., heavy, 12½c; rolls, 10c; shoulders, 9½c; backs, 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard—Tierces, 9½c; tubs, 10c; pails, 10½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 30—Receipts of oats reported on the Board of Trade to

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WRIT FOR LEVIS.

The Speaker informed the House that he had been notified of the vacancy in Levis, caused by the death of Mr. Demers, and that he had issued his writ to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new writ for election.

ACTS DISALLOWED.

Mr. Smith (Nanaimo) was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the British Columbia Acts to regulate immigration into that province had been disallowed by the Dominion Government because they were ultra vires, and not in accordance with the Dominion policy. They were similar to the Acts which had been passed during the last few years, and which had also been disallowed.

NO LOBSTERS THERE.

Mr. Ganong was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that investigations had been made in James Bay and Hudson Bay as to the existence of lobsters there, but none had been found.

ST. REGIS RESERVE.

In answer to Mr. Walsh, Hon. Frank Oliver said there was no correspondence between the Dominion and the Quebec Legislature regarding the islands in the St. Lawrence opposite the St. Regis Indian Reserve. There was no understanding between the Dominion Government and the Quebec Government or the Legislature as to the disposition of these islands.

POSTMASTER DISMISSED.

Sir William Mulock said the postmaster at St. Marguerite de Dorchester had during a considerable portion of time improperly disposed of postage stamps with a view to the illegal inflation of the revenue of his office, thereby obtaining a payment of a larger salary than he was legitimately entitled to. He was, therefore, dismissed by the department. There were no outside recommendations.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

Dr. Roche, Mr. Lake and Mr. Hermon at considerable length criticized an item for the purchase of thoroughbred animals for the purpose of improving the stock on the Blackfoot Indian reserve. They objected to the purchase, which had been made in the previous year, at \$125 each, and which they contended was too high.

Mr. Henderson hoped the Government would not allow inferior animals to be palmed off on the Indians.

Mr. Oliver gave assurance that the greatest care would be taken to get full value of the expenditure.

TERMINAL SELECTED.

Mr. Emmerson, the Minister of Railways, said it was true that the Grand Trunk Pacific had applied for the expropriation of Kai-Wan Island for its Western terminal. "The Railway Act," said Mr. Emmerson, "does not permit a company to expropriate any more land than is absolutely essential for the establishment of its terminals. Hence the application which asked for the entire island will be submitted to the Railway Commission to determine just how much shall be granted. In this way we will avoid any land being held by the company for speculative purposes. A similar plan will be followed in respect to the lands required by the company at Fort William."

WAR NO CHECK.

Japan Is Showing Financial and Productive Ability.

A Tokio despatch says: Baron Ko-

accepting the most unfavorable of such reports. Japan's losses were trifling compared with her gains. Nothing, of course, is known of the sacrifice of life. One calculation is that the crews of the sunken vessels numbered 4,125, which is probably below the actual Russian death roll. Japan's human sacrifice is obviously less calculable.

RUSSIANS DEFEATED.

Washington, D.C., May 28.—The American Consul at Nagasaki cables the State Department, the Japanese have sunk one Russian battleship, four other warships and a repair ship in the Straits of Corea.

From information which has been received in Washington to-day it is believed that two of the Russian ships reported to have been sunk in the Corean Straits by the Japanese are the Orel and her sister ship the Borodino. They are battleships of 13,000 tons. Three other vessels reported sunk are believed to have been cruisers, the remaining one being a repair ship.

The following is the text of the Nagasaki despatch to the State Department:

Nagasaki, May 28.—Japanese sunk the Russian battleship Borodino and four more warships and a repair ship.

The other despatch reads:

Tokio, May 28.—Japanese fleet engaged the Baltic squadron this afternoon in the Straits of Tsushima, which was held, commanding from shore.

The belief in naval circles in Washington is that the Japanese resorted to a free use of their torpedo boats in their attacks on the vessels of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet. The Japanese have a large number of torpedo boats in their fleet, and they demonstrated their effectiveness in the operations around Port Arthur. Naval officials here to-night express the opinion that it was unlikely that such serious losses as those reported could have been inflicted by ordinary gunfire.

The despatch received at the American State Department says that the Japanese Government had made the announcement that its fleet had engaged the Russians in the Straits of Corea Saturday, and had held them. The reported sinking of the battleship Borodino is mentioned in a despatch received at the State Department to-day from the Consul at Nagasaki.

The Orel and Borodino are of 13,516 tons displacement, each heavily armed, protected, and designed to make eighteen knots. They measure 397 feet by 76 feet, with 26 feet draught, and have each a lofty spar deck, fifty 30 feet above the water-line, extending from the bow to the quarter deck. Forward is mounted a pair of 12.4 inch guns in a turret protected by 11 inches of Krupp armor. Another pair of guns, of the same size, are mounted aft. There are 30 other guns of the intermediate battery, the vessels carrying two submerged torpedo tubes and two above the water-line.

A special feature of the vessel is their vertical longitudinal bulkheads of inch armor, running throughout the whole length of the ship at a distance nine or ten feet inboard from the ship's sides, designed to localize the effect of a blow from a torpedo.

Japanese Minister Takahira has received a despatch from Tokio saying, in effect, that the fighting in the naval battle thus far has been with favorable prospects to the Japanese. The Minister's despatch is from private sources.

JAPS PURSUING.

London, May 28.—The Tokio correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that the Russian fleet has been dispersed, that several Russian ships have been disabled, and that the remainder are in flight, with the Japanese pursuing.

ALSO HEARS OF DEFEAT.

London, Monday, May 29.—The correspondent of the Morning Post

rived here on Tuesday and were immediately transferred to the Russian improvised hospital ship Whampol, under the British flag, for transportation direct to Odessa. The party is accompanied by a former member of Alexeieff's staff, and officers and attendants exceeding in number the patients. The condition of the insane men varies from a mild melancholy to the violent stage. The majority are suffering from hallucinations rendering them in a condition that demands an attendant for each one. The officers in charge state that many of these cases are the result of long incarceration of sick men in hospitals during the terror of the siege. Some cases are the result of scurvy, and the condition of others is due to the terrible nervous strain of continued bombardments and incessant service. All cases are apparently physical wrecks.

The scene was extremely pathetic as the chattering inmates mounted the decks of the steamer and entered cages which enclosed the main hatches and surrounding deck space, provided for their liberty and comfort during the passage through the tropical zones.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.

British House of Commons Approve of It by a Majority of 6

A London despatch says: In the British House of Commons on Friday, the second reading of the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday was defeated by six votes. Hon. R. W. Perks in supporting the bill commended it as an example to the colonies.

OFFICERS STILL SWINDLING.

Workman in Russian Ammunition Factory Quits.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says—The Ministry of Justice has received an important petition from the workmen employed in a private ammunition factory at Tala, which recently contracted to supply the War Office with 15,600,000 cartridges. The petitioners refused to work, and drew up a petition complaining that the cartridges were being made from old and useless materials, which are mostly split and unserviceable. As workmen they refused to undertake such a responsibility, which would cause disaster and death to their countrymen in Manchuria. The petition names the officers who arranged the contract.

RUSSIAN PALACE ON FIRE.

People's Palace on the River Neva Badly Damaged.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Narodnydom or People's Palace, a great building named after the Emperor Nicholas II., situated in the industrial quarter of the north-east side of the River Neva, was set on fire on Thursday afternoon. The fire was extinguished after three hours. The central portion of the edifice was not damaged. The sections of it used for decorations, costumes, and properties for theatrical spectacles were destroyed. The losses are heavy, but there were no fatalities. The origin of the fire is unknown.

TO ANNUL REFORMS.

Reactionaries Again Uppermost at the Czar's Palace.

A despatch to the London Times from St. Petersburg says it is reported that the reactionaries are again uppermost at Tsarskoe-Selo. It is stated that M. Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator General of the Holy Synod, is about to receive an appointment which will place the destinies of the Empire, as well as those of the Church, in his hands. The reactionaries again proclaim their ability to annul any reforms that have been granted.

um, 10 to 15c; do., heavy, 12½c; rolls, 10c; shoulders, 9½c; backs, 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard—Tierces, 9½c; tubs, 10c; pails, 10c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 30—Receipts of oats reported on the Board of Trade to-day amounted to about 15,000 bushels. Trade continues dull, and holders are demanding 44½c, in store, for No. 3 in car lots, and 45½c for No. 2. Flour—Owing to the advance in the price of wheat, the Ogilvie Flour Company to-day announced an advance in the price of flour to \$5.30 and \$5.60. Prices for Manitoba flours are now \$5.10 to \$5.30 per bbl. for strong bakers', and \$5.40 to \$5.60 for patents. Ontario flour is \$5.50 to \$5.60 for Winter wheat patents per bbl., and \$5.15 to \$5.25 for straight rollers, while bags are \$2.45 to \$2.55. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, at \$18 to \$18.50; shorts, \$19 to \$20; Manitoba bran in bags, \$18 to \$19; shorts, \$20 to \$21. Beans—Choice primers, \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bushel; \$1.50 to \$1.60 in car lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50, to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; American cut clear fat backs, \$20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 12 to 14c; bacon, 13 to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$9.75 to \$10; mixed, \$7; selects, \$7.50; off ears. Eggs—Straight stock, 16c; selects, 18c; No. 1, 15½c. Butter—Choice creamery, 19 to 19½c; under grades, 16½ to 17½c; dairy at 16 to 16½c, rolls at 15½ to 16½c. Cheese—Ontario, 9½ to 9½c; Quebec 9½ to 9½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 30—Wheat closed—No. 1 Northern, \$1.17; No. 2 Northern, \$1.08 to \$1.12; July, 90¢ to 90½c asked. Rye—No. 1, 88c. Barley—No. 2, 51c; sample, 48 to 50c. Corn—No. 3, 53 to 54c; July, 50 to 50½c asked.

Duluth, Minn., May 30—Wheat closed—No. 1 Northern, \$1.11½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.07; May, \$1.11½; July, \$1.12½; Sept., \$54c.

St. Louis, Mo., May 30—Wheat closed—Cash, \$1.01; May, \$1.01; July, 85c; Sept., 82c.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 30—Wheat closed—May, \$1.23; July, \$1.10½; Sept., 85¢ to 85½c; No. 1 hard, 26c; No. 1 Northern, \$1.24; No. 2 do., \$1.13½. Flour—First patents, \$6.65 to \$6.75; second patents, \$6.45 to \$6.55; first clears, \$4 to \$4.10; second do., \$2.75 to \$2.85. Bran—in bulk, \$13 to \$13.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, May 30—Business was active in butchers' cattle at the Western Market to-day, and prices held steady and unchanged. The call for exporters' was about equal to the supply. The volume of business transacted in feeders' was moderate, and the market for them held steady.

Export cattle, choice \$ 5.50 \$ 5.65
Do., do., medium 5.00 5.40
Do., bulls 3.75 4.50
Do., do., light 3.00 3.75
Do., cows 3.00 3.75
Butchers', picked 5.25 5.50
Do., choice 4.75 5.25
Do., medium 4.25 4.70
Do., common 3.75 4.25
Do., cows, choice 3.50 4.50
Do., bulls 2.50 3.50
Feeders, short-keep 5.00 5.40
Do., medium 4.00 4.50
Do., light 3.50 4.00
Do., bulls 2.50 3.00
Stockers 3.50 3.75
Do., bulls 2.00 3.00
Milch cows, choice 35.00 55.00
Do., do., common 25.00 35.00
Export ewes 4.75 5.75
Do., bucks 3.50 4.00
Grain-fed yearlings 6.00 6.50
Spring lambs, each 3.00 6.00
Calves 3.50 5.75
Calves, each 2.00 12.00
Hogs, selects, 160 to 200 lbs. \$6.60
Do. fatten and hogs 6.25

spect to the lands required by the company at Fort William."

WAR NO CHECK.

Japan Is Showing Financial and Productive Ability.

A Tokio despatch says: Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Baron Sone, Minister of Finance, and Baron Shibusawa, addressed the clearing house association on Friday. Baron Komura said that the financial capability of Japan had completely surprised the world. He was glad that Japan was showing a financial and productive ability as well as strength on the battle field. The war, he said, would last long and he trusted much in the commercial ability of the nation after the war ended, when a greater prospect would be opened before the country. He expected, he said, further, that the commercial interests would do their utmost to develop and extend commerce. He also expected the introduction of more foreign capital and he counselled his hearers to facilitate this introduction by inspiring foreign capitalists with confidence in the country.

Baron Sone thanked the financial and commercial interests for their great assistance in financing the war.

Baron Shibusawa said that the commerce and productive capacity of the nation was growing despite the war. The bank clearings, he said, for 1901 exceeded two billion dollars, which amount was unprecedented. He expected that the bank clearings for 1905 would exceed two and one-half billion dollars.

THE BODIES FOUND.

Young Men Carried Over the Falls a Month Ago.

A Niagara Falls, Ont., despatch says:—The bodies of the three young men, John and Thomas Knapp, two brothers of Lasalle, formerly residents of Chippewa, and their companion, Philip Troutman, of Grand Island, have been recovered. The three young men were last seen alive on the afternoon of April 22, when they rowed out from Lasalle to fish in the upper river near Navy Island, and the supposition was that they had all gone over the Horseshoe Falls. The only proof of this was that parts of a boat, supposed to be theirs, was found below the Falls. The recovery of the bodies has proved the supposition to be correct. The body of John Knapp was found in an eddy below the Falls Tuesday afternoon, that of his brother Thomas about the same place on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. About 6.30 on Thursday morning the body of Philip Troutman was picked up in the same eddy.

PLAQUE GROWING WORSE.

Over Fifty Thousand Are Dying Every Week.

A London despatch says:—The London prints advise from its correspondent in India to the effect that the plague epidemic there continues with unabated virulence. For the week ending April 22 there were 54,602 deaths, compared with 51,786 during the preceding week. The mortality during the present year promises to exceed the records, which stand as follows:

1901 ? 273,679
1902 577,427
1903 851,263
1904 ? 1,022,299

To April 22, 1905 ... 630,968

It is doubtful if the figures tell the whole truth. Detailed figures show that the disease has spread throughout the country. The Pasteur anti-plague serum has been extensively used in the present outbreak. Although it is impossible yet to give a definite opinion as to its efficacy, many reports show that it is valuable.

LOCAL HOUSE PROROGUED

ONTARIO'S PARLIAMENT FOR MALLY RELIEVED.

Lieutenant-Governor Gives Royal Assent to 134 Acts of Legislature.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Prorogation ceremonies at the Parliament Buildings on Thursday afternoon brought to a conclusion the first session of the Eleventh Legislature of the province. At 8 o'clock the Lieutenant-Governor, attended by his suite, arrived at the buildings, where a guard of honor from the Royal Grenadiers, under the command of Capt. Brooke, welcomed him. He proceeded at once to the Legislative Chamber, where he was received, and formally brought the business of the session to a close. There were very few members or visitors present, and the ceremony only lasted a few minutes.

His Honor first gave assent as the representative of the Sovereign to the results of the labors of the Legislature in the form of 134 bills passed during the session.

When he had completed this portion of the programme his Honor read the speech from the throne, which was as follows:

SPEECH FROM THRONE.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: "In relieving you from the labors of the session I thank you for the attention you have given to your public duties, as well as for the beneficial legislation which I have just sanctioned."

"Since the opening of the session the province has been honored by two visits from their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess Grey. The evident interest taken by both their Excellencies in all that touches the prosperity and well-being of the province and its people has been highly appreciated, and the grace and charm of her Excellency have endeared her to us all.

"Public approval will no doubt be given to the Act amending previous legislation in the interests of our veterans. The extension of the time within which claims may be made was very desirable, and there is good ground for confidence, that the other provisions of the Act will bring about good results.

"It has given me much pleasure to assent to the Act respecting the University of Toronto. The passing of this Act is the second great event in the history of our Provincial University. The situation had become indeed acute, and the effect of the Act will undoubtedly be to place the finances of the university on a sound, stable and permanent footing, relieving all anxiety as to its future and by means of it we will be enabled to do our manifest duty towards the youth of the country and to hold our own, in an educational sense, among the other communities on this continent.

ELECTRIC POWER QUESTION.

"I have noticed with satisfaction the interest you have displayed with reference to the possibilities which the future may have in store with regard to electric power, as well as the determination on your part that the interests of the province in this very important question shall be carefully safe-guarded.

"I observe with pleasure the various amendments you have made to the Statute Law, the Municipal Law, and the Succession Duties Act, all of which I believe will be found to be beneficial.

"The activity in business circles, together with the increasing wants of our people, are shown by the growing volume of private legislation. Some of this legislation is of the most important character and bears evidence of having received that careful supervision which, always desirable, has become for several reasons very necessary.

"I thank you for the liberal ap-

JEW AGAINST JEW.

Disastrous Rioting in Streets of Warsaw.

A Warsaw, Russian Poland, despatch says:—The Jewish disorders here on Wednesday night arose from an attempt of the Jewish Socialist organization called the Bund to purge the Hebrew district of Warsaw of all disreputable persons. The Bundites with the view of expelling their undesirable co-religionists commenced to wreck disorderly houses, fences, and other resorts.

The disturbances continued all day and were still in progress late at night. Eight persons have already been killed and 100 wounded, 19 seriously. The damage to property has been considerable. There has been no pillaging, but the destruction of the furniture in the houses has been absolute. The mob, armed with axes, smashed the doors and windows and brought the furniture out on the streets. The owners of the furniture, in attempting to save their belongings, were attacked, beaten and even killed.

Later at night Cossacks fired on the crowds at two points, wounded four persons. The police did not interfere actively during the day. The affair is a conflict between the respectable Jewish social classes and the disreputable Jewish element.

One report is that the respectable Jews, tired of hearing the members of their race called opprobrious names, resolved, as the police were receiving bribes for protecting disreputable houses and persons, to take the matter into their own hands. Another report has it that Jewish roughs, in the guise of members of the Bund were levying blackmail upon shopkeepers. In any case the Socialists seemingly determined on a crusade against the undesirable persons of their race, with the result that crowds of men and boys are now systematically ruining the disreputable houses.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed late at night when the crowds visited the better section of the city and demolished apartments filled with costly effects. Wardrobes, pianos, and mirrors were thrown out of the windows. The mob in the streets left open spaces for the falling articles, and then completed the work of destruction. In one place a quantity of valuable jewelry was taken out and deliberately smashed with stones.

The affair was carefully organized. The leaders were supplied with the addresses of the owners of disreputable houses and scarcely a single resort in Warsaw escaped destruction.

DOUBLE SETS OF NERVES.

Remarkable Discovery by a British Scientist.

A London despatch says: The Marshall Hall prize, given every five years by the Royal Medical Society, has been awarded to Henry Head, for an important discovery of the workings of the nervous system.

Prof. Head had the sensory nerves of his arm divided and then he watched the sensations that followed. Then he had the nerves reunited by stitching, and he watched the progress of recovery. The result was that he discovered that there are two distinct sets of sensory nerves. One conveys the sensations of pain, heat and cold, and the other, the sensations of touch and also enables one to localize the sensations accurately. The healing power of the skin depends entirely on the former.

HUNDRED-POUND RAILS.

Order Received at the Soo From the Michigan Central.

A Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., despatch says: The Algoma steel plant have finished an order for 80-pound rails

JAPANESE LOSE MANY PRISONERS

Russians Capture Two Machine Guns and 233 Prisoners.

COSSACKS SCORE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Gen. Linevitch wires to the Emperor under date of Thursday:—

"A cavalry detachment commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Mistchenko, composed of a portion of the South Caucasian Brigade and Trans-Baikal Cossacks, while engaged May 17 in repulsing the enemy to the southward, approached Sinlountchouan. On May 18 squadrons of the vanguard reached the Falkman Road, where they burned a stores department and destroyed the telegraph for a considerable distance. Large bands of Chinese bandits encountered by the detachment were partly annihilated and partly dispersed.

"On May 19 the main body arrived at the Fakoman-Shifudso road and found the heights south of Fakoman occupied by a large Japanese force, consisting of guards and infantry, with machine guns. The Russians attacked and annihilated two Japanese companies and captured another company, with all its officers and two machine guns.

"The Russians seized a road on the right bank of the Liao River and dispersed near Shifudz a transport train seven versts (4 2-3 miles) long, with rice, tinned foods and fruit, destroyed the telegraph line, and took several prisoners and 100 horses.

"On the return journey the Russians dispersed several bands of Chinese bandits. The prisoners taken number five officers and 233 men."

RAID FROM MONGOLIA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The daring attempt of the Japanese May 23 to cut the railroad and blow up the bridge over a tributary of the Tungliao, 20 miles south of the Russian main line from Kuan-chengtu, about 30 miles north-east of Gunshu Pass to Kirin, which are now connected by field railroad, bears a striking resemblance to the blowing up of the bridge over the Kainskair River, 160 miles north of Mukden, by Major Hanganuma, of the Japanese army, just before Field Marshal Ozama undertook to advance against Gen. Kourapatkin at Mukden.

Another parallel of the raid of May 23 occurred while Gen. Rennenkampf's cavalry recently was working around the Japanese left south of Fukumen, just as Hanganuma's exploit coincided with Gen. Mistchenko's raid on New-Chwang in September last. According to reports the raid of May 23 was launched from Mongolia.

BUILDING DUGOUTS.

A despatch from Harbin, Manchuria, says: There is immediate promise of the most important event since the Russian retreat from Mukden. The Japanese, who are preceded by Chinese bandits in their employ are making a series of demonstrations along the trade route north of Fukumen.

The Russians are finding great difficulty in constructing trenches and other defence works owing to the lateness of the spring. The soldiers, who have been without shelter since the retreat from Mukden, have been building dugouts for protection against the snow. The rainy season begins in June, when the conditions will be less favorable in this vicinity for campaigning than they were in South Manchuria.

Telegraph from Tokio says that Russia, being elbowed out of Manchuria, now has designs on Mongolia. She is pressing China for railway concessions there, and is also buying large tracts of land in the outer districts. The Russian Charge d'Affaires at Pekin demanded an immediate answer to his note regarding Mongolia's neutrality, and threatens if a favorable answer is not given Russian troops will immediately advance into Mongolia.

SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

A despatch from Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, says:—The situation is very tense. The rival commanders are watching each other like hawks, but there has been no decisive move yet on the part of Field Marshal Ozama. Lieut.-Gen. Rennenkampf made a bold reconnaissance at the cost of several hundred casualties, but the correspondent of the Associated Press is not allowed to telegraph the results obtained. It is possible that it was Rennenkampf's cavalry which penetrated south-west of Fukumen.

ONLY SMALL COLLISIONS.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Imperial army headquarters made the following announcement on Wednesday:—"On the afternoon of Sunday a battalion of Russian infantry and six squadrons of cavalry attacked the northern height at Chinyangpao, 10 miles north of Wesyuanpaomen, but were repulsed.

"On the morning of Monday a battalion of Russian infantry and three troops of cavalry advanced along the Kirin-Taolu roads toward Chien-chentzu, and one company of infantry gained the western height near the village, but we repulsed them.

"The Russian cavalry on the right bank of the Liao River commenced a retreat on the morning of Monday, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy had reached a point south of Talun, which lies 17 miles west of Fukumen.

"With the exception of small collisions there is otherwise no change in the situation."

KAULBARS TO RETURN.

A despatch from Odessa says:—According to advices received here Gen. Kaulbars (commander of the second Manchurian army) will return to Odessa, owing to the fact that his health is shattered.

FORCED JAPS FROM TRENCHES.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Gen. Linevitch, under date of Tuesday, reports that a Russian detachment successfully attacked the Japanese trenches on the heights north of the station of Changtufu, on Sunday, forcing the Japanese to evacuate their trenches.

WILL BROOK NO RIVAL.

A despatch from St. Petersburg to the London Times says Gen. Linevitch, the Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria, has demanded the recall of Gen. Kourapatkin, his predecessor.

MANY VESSELS RAISED.

A despatch from Shanghai says:—It is stated that more than 20 of the vessels of various classes which were sunk at Port Arthur have been refloated. Some of them are already serving as Japanese transports. The

The Reason Why "SALADA"

is sold only in sealed lead packets to preserve its natural delicious flavor and aroma from contamination. The name "SALADA" on each and every genuine packet is "The Quality Guarantee." Black Mixed or Green. Highest award St. Louis 1904. Sold only in lead packets. By all Grocers

EVER SEEN REAL GOLD?

Few people know the real color of gold, because it is seldom seen except when heavily alloyed, which makes it much redder than when it is pure. The purest coin ever made were the fifty-dollar pieces which once were in common use in California. Their coinage was abandoned for two reasons; first, because the loss by abrasion was so great, and, second, because their interior could be bored out and filled with lead. The difference in weight was so small that it could not be noticed in such large pieces. They were octagonal in shape, and were the most valuable coins ever minted and circulated. All gold is not alike when refined. Australian gold is distinctly redder than that taken in California. Moreover, placer gold is more yellow than that which is taken from quartz. This is one of the mysteries of metallurgy, because the gold in placers comes from that which is in quartz. Gold taken from different placers will vary in color. The gold in the Ural Mountains is the reddest in the world.

THE SECRET OF HEALTH.

L Rich, Red Blood—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Make New Blood.

Good blood—rich, red blood—is the only cure for such complaints as anemia, decline, heart palpitation, skin eruptions, rheumatism, kidney troubles and a host of other every day ailments. Good blood makes you less liable to disease of every kind, because it strengthens and stimulates every organ in the body to throw off any ailment that may attack it. Good blood is the secret of life and the secret of good, rich, red blood is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These little blood-building pills have saved lives that doctors and nurses have dispensed.

"They have cured thousands of others—they will cure you too. Mrs. Wm. Booth, Montrose, Ont., says:

"For couple of years my daughter Meta was in failing health. She complained of headaches and distressing weakness, and seemed to be rapidly going into decline. We consulted several doctors, but they did not help her. She was apparently bloodless, and we were afraid she would not recover. She had no appetite and was greatly reduced in flesh. At this stage a friend advised me to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in a few weeks we noticed some improvement in her condition, and that her appetite was improving. We continued the treatment for a couple of months longer, and by that time she was again in the best of health. She had gained thirty-two pounds in weight, had a good color, and was in the best of spirits. I do not think I am putting it too strongly when I say I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved her life."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do only one thing, but they do that well. They do not act upon the bowels; they do not bother with mere symptoms. They actually make the new,

The Price of Liberty

CHAPTER LVII.

Bell's professional enthusiasm got the better of his curiosity for the moment. It was a nice psychological problem. Already Steel was impulsively busy in the conservatory pulling the pots down. It was a regretful thing to have to do, but everything had to be sacrificed. David shut his teeth grimly and proceeded with his task.

"What on earth are you doing?" Bell asked, with a smile.

"Pulling the place to pieces," David responded. "I daresay I shall feel pretty sick about it later on, but the thing has to be done. Cut those wires for me, and let those creepers down as tenderly as possible. We can't get to the little pots until we have moved the big ones."

Bell coolly declined to do anything of the kind. He surveyed the two graceful banks of flowers there, the carefully trained creepers trailing so naturally and yet so artistically from the roof to the ground, and the sight pleased him.

"My dear chap," he said, "I am not going to sit here and allow you to destroy the work of so many hours. There is not the slightest reason to disturb anything. Unless I am greatly mistaken, Van Sneed will lay his hand upon the ring for us without so much as the sacrifice of a blossom."

"I don't fancy so," Van Sneed replied. "I can't remember."

"Well, you are going to," Bell said, cheerfully. "Did you ever hear of artificial memory?"

"The sort of thing you get in law courts and political speeches?" David suggested. All the same, if you have some patent way of getting at the facts I shall be only too glad to spare my poor flowers. Their training has been a labor of love with me."

Bell smoked on quietly for some time. He toyed with the red blossoms which had so stimulated Van Sneed's recollection, then tossed a spray over to Van Sneed and suggested that the latter should put it in his button-hole.

"So as to have the fragrance with you all the time," he said.

Van Sneed obeyed quietly, remarking that the scent was very pungent. The Dutchman was restless and ill at ease; he seemed to be dissatisfied with himself—he had the air of a man who has set out with two or three extremely important matters of business and who has completely forgotten what one of them is.

"You needn't distress yourself," David said, kindly.

"I beg your pardon," Bell said tartly. "He is to do that very same thing. Mental exercise never hurts anybody. Van Sneed is going to worry till he puzzles it out. Will you describe the ring to us?"

The Dutchman complied at considerable length. He dwelt on the

THE HEIR OF SANTLEIGH

OR

THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER I.

In a front room of a cottage perched on a Levonian cliff lay a woman waiting for that messenger who comes to all of us sooner or later. The rays of the setting sun, which dyed the scarcely rippling sea a brilliant crimson, fell upon her face and upon that of a young girl who knelt beside the bed and held the dying woman's hand. The face of the woman was softened by the approaching climax, and but for a strange restlessness and uncertainty in her eyes it would have been wholly at peace.

She had been silent some time, watching the reflection of the sunlight on the wall, and the young girl had been watching her, silently, too, with tear-dimmed eyes.

At last the woman turned her head and looked at the lovely face and forced a smile.

"What time is it, Miss Norah?" she asked in a faint voice.

"Nearly eight, Catherine, dear," she replied.

"I shall sink with the sun," she said, not complainingly, but with the listless apathy of one who is waiting and longing for peace.

The girl's tears fell, but she cried quietly and unobtrusively, and even endeavored to conceal them from her companion, who saw them, nevertheless.

"Don't cry, dear," she said. "Don't be unhappy. I should not be if—if I were not leaving you alone—all alone!"

"Don't think of me, Catherine, dear," said the girl, forcing back her tears. "Oh, if there were anything I could do!"

"There is nothing," she said feebly. "I am quite willing to go, but for the thought of leaving you, Norah, I have done my duty—"

"Oh, Catherine!"

"I have tried, since your mother died, to be a—a mother to you!"

"You have been all that a mother could be to me—all, Catherine!" responded the girl sobbingly.

A strange look came into the dying woman's face and she raised her hand and laid it lovingly, wistfully on the girl's head.

"And you have loved me as if—I had been your mother, dear," she asked, with a sudden intensity.

"Yes, yes, you know that," tearfully assented Norah fervently. "Why, I scarcely remember any other in there than you. You have been—". She could not get any further.

"Yes, I know," she murmured. "It has been the only thing that has made it possible. If you had not loved me, Norah—". She stopped and was silent for a moment or two. Then she said: "Norah, have you thought of what you will do when I am gone?"

"No, dear. How could I think of anything but you? You must not be unhappy or anxious about me."

"You—you will stay here, Norah," she said, and her voice had grown more feeble, "till—till—for a time. The people will look after you as long as you stay. They are fond of you and kind, and there is money."

You have the last quarter's allowance."

"Don't trouble about me, Catherine, dear."

"There is nothing else that troubles me, only you—only you, dear." The restless, hesitating look came

"There is a letter under the pillow," said the dying woman faintly. Norah put her hand under the pillow and drew out a closed envelope. "Read—read the address," said Catherine Hayes.

Hastily wiping the tears from her eyes Norah read it:

The Earl of Arrowdale,
The Court,
Santleigh,
Berks.

At another time she might have expressed surprise, but now there was no room for any emotion but grief.

"The Earl of Arrowdale, yes," said the woman slowly. "You will post 'Yes, Catherine,'" said Norah simply.

it—with your own hand—when—when I am gone; to-night, Norah, dear?"

"You don't ask me what it is, Miss Norah?"

"Not unless you care to tell me, dear."

"No, I will not tell you; you will know soon. I—I—" she struggled as if with some strong emotion, and for the first time her eyes filled with tears. "I can't tell you, Norah, and yet it is so hard—so hard!" And the tears rolled down the wan cheeks. "Norah, say once more, 'Catherine, I love you! I will never think badly of you, whatever may happen—whatever I may hear. Whatever people say of you, I will love you!'"

"Catherine, dear, dear Catherine, you know I have loved you and that I shall always love you, whatever may happen! What can happen to make me so wicked and ungrateful as to forget you or think of you any way but as my second mother?"

Catherine Hayes opened her eyes and fixed them on the girl's face with an expressible tenderness; then, with a sigh, they closed, to open no more go on this mystery which we call Life.

Norah uttered one cry, and, as if she had been waiting for it as a signal, an old lady opened the door and came gently to her side.

"Come away, Miss Norah. Come oft away, dear."

The girl kissed the white face and stood looking down at it for a minute through her blinding tears, then allowed the old lady to lead her from the room.

When the first shock of grief had subsided she became conscious of the Uri letter which she still held in her hand. She got up and put on her coat and walked down to the post office in the village. She might have sent it, but she had promised to post it and she would obey the one and last request which had been made by the woman who, though a servant, had been, as she said, a mother to her.

A week later an old gentleman in a frock coat and a white hat climbed the narrow path that led to the cottage and knocked at the little green door.

He was very warm, for the month was June and the sun blazing in the most gallant fashion, and as he took off his white hat and wiped his bald forehead he puffed and gasped, although he was by no means fat.

"Mrs. Jordan, I believe, ma'am?" he said to the old lady who answered the knock.

"I am Mrs. Jordan," sir," she replied.

"And this, of course, is Cliff Cut-

color, and was in the best of spirits. I do not think I am putting it too strongly when I say I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved her life.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do only one thing, but they do that well. They do not act upon the bowels; they do not bother with mere symptoms. They actually make the new, rich red blood that goes right to the root of the disease and drives it from the system. But you must get the genuine with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," printed on the wrapper around every box. All medicine dealers keep these pills or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DONT'S FOR BUSINESS GIRLS.

Don't be late to your work and then expect consideration because you are a young lady. Don't expect to be treated as if you were in society. You are probably doing the work that was done formerly by a man, and if in small ways you are not considered as much as you are at home, remember that you are in business. Don't have your friends come in to see you during business hours. Don't let your friends ring you up at the office, even in the lunch hour. Don't complain constantly about your work. If your work is not congenial to you, make up your mind to get some other employment, but don't whine. That never helped anyone.

ALL THE WORLD'S BARRELS.

"The invention of new machinery has made the cooperage business the largest in the world," said a man interested in that industry. "The largest consumption of barrels is in the cement business, which approximately demands 35,000,000 a year for the trade, while flour comes next with a demand for 22,500,000; fence staples, bolts, nuts, and nails require 18,000,000, and sugar 15,000,000. Roasted coffee, spices, crockery and fruit and vegetables use up about 5,000,000 barrels a year each, while the glassware trade, baking-powder companies, distilled liquor manufacturers, and sweet tobacco, and cheese packers are big users of barrels, averaging in each trade from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 barrels."

DAME NATURE HINTS.

When the Food Is Not Suited. When Nature gives her signal that something is wrong it is generally with the food; the old Dame is always faithful and one should act at once.

To put off the change is to risk that which may be irreparable. An Arizona man says:

"For years I could not safely eat any breakfast. I tried all kinds of breakfast foods, but they were all soft, starchy messes, which gave me distressing headaches. I drank strong coffee too, which appeared to benefit me at the time, but added to the headaches afterwards. Toast and coffee were no better, for I found the toast very constipating.

A friend persuaded me to quit the old coffee and the starchy breakfast foods, and use Postum Coffee and Grape-Nuts instead. I shall never regret taking his advice. I began using them three months ago.

"The change they have worked in me is wonderful. I now have no more of the distressing sensations in my stomach after eating, and I never have any headaches. I have gained 12 pounds in weight and feel better in every way. Grape-Nuts make a delicious as well as a nutritious dish and I find that Postum Coffee is easily digested and never produces dyspepsia symptoms."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

"You needn't distress yourself," David said, kindly.

"I beg your pardon," Bell said tartly. "He is to do that very same thing. Mental exercise never hurts anybody. Van Sneed is going to worry till he puzzles it out. Will you describe the ring to us?"

The Dutchman complied at considerable length. He dwelt on the beauty of the workmanship and the exceeding fineness of the black pearls; he talked with the freedom and expression of the expert. Bell permitted him to ramble on about historic rings in general. But all the same he could see that Van Sneed was far from easy in his mind. Now and then a sudden gleam came into his eyes: memory played for the fragment of a second on a certain elusive chord and was gone.

"Were you smoking the night you came here?" Bell asked, suddenly.

"Yes," Van Sneed replied, "a cigarette. Henson handed it over to me. I don't deny that I was terribly frightened. I smoked the cigarette out of bravado."

"You went into the conservatory yonder and admired the flowers," Bell observed.

Van Sneed looked up with astonishment and admiration.

"I did," he confessed. "But I don't see how you know that."

"I guessed it. It takes the brain some little time to get level to the imagination. And as soon as you came face to face with Henson you knew what was going to happen. You were a little dazed and frightened, and a little overcome by liquor into the bargain. But even then, though you were probably unconscious of it yourself, you were seeking some place to hide the ring."

"I rather believe I was," Van Sneed said, thoughtfully.

"You smoked a cigarette there. Where did you put the end?"

Van Sneed rose and went into the conservatory. He walked directly to a large pot of stephanotis in a distant corner and picked the stump of a gold-tipped cigarette from thence.

"I dropped it in there," he said. "Strange, if you had asked me that question two minutes ago I should not have been able to answer it.

And now I distinctly remember pitching it in there and watching it scorch some of that beautiful lace-like moss. There is a long trail of it hanging down behind. I recollect how funny it occurred to me, even in the midst of my danger, that the trail would look better brought over the front of the pot. Thus."

He lifted the long, graceful spiral and brought it forward. Steel nodded, approvingly.

"I came very near to dropping the ring in there," Van Sneed explained. "I had it in my fingers—I took it for the purpose from my waistcoat-pocket. Then I saw Henson's eye on me and I changed my mind. I wish I had been more sober."

Bell was examining a pot a little lower down. A piece had been chipped off, leaving a sharp, clean, red edge with a tiny tip of hair upon it.

"You fell here," he exclaimed. "Your head struck the pot. Here is a fragment of your hair on it. It is human hair beyond a doubt, and the shade matches to a nicely. After that—"

A sudden cry broke from the Dutchman.

"I've got it!" he exclaimed. "You have cleverly led my mind into the right direction. The only marvel is that I did not think of it before. You will find the ring in the pot where the tuberose grows. I am quite certain you will find it amongst the moss at the base."

David carefully scooped up all the loose moss from the pot and laid it on the study table. Then he shook the stuff out, and something glittering lay on the table—a heavy ring of the most exquisite and cunning workmanship, with a large gem in the centre, flanked by black pearls on either side. Van Sneed took it in his fingers lovingly.

"Here you are," he said. "Ach, the beauty! Well, you've got it now,

The people will look after you as long as you stay. They are fond of you and kind, and there is money. You have the last quarter's allowance."

"Don't trouble about me, Catherine, dear."

"There is nothing else that troubles me, only you—only you, dear." The restless, hesitating look came into her eyes and she moved her head to and fro on the pillow. "Have I done wisely?" she murmured, more to herself than the girl. "God knows! I have done it for the best; but—ah, Norah, if I were only sure!" she gasped.

"It is all so dark, so troubled!" continued the woman. "If I could only tell you—but I cannot, I dare not. Not now! It is too late!"

"What is it that worries you, Catherine, dear? Is it anything you want to tell me; anything you wish me to do?"

The woman looked at her long and wistfully, with a tenderness which could not have been deeper in a mother's eyes; then she sighed again.

"No, it is nothing, Norah—nothing I can tell you; but there is something you must do."

"What is it? I will do anything, everything, you tell me."

took off his white hat and wiped his bald forehead he puffed and gasped, although he was by no means fat.

"Mrs. Jordan, I believe, ma'am," he said to the old lady who answered the knock.

"I am Mrs. Jordan," sir," she replied.

"And this, of course, is Cliff Cottage," he said, raising his hat and fixing his gold eyeglasses. "My name is Petherick, Petherick of Gray's Inn, ma'am, and I wish to see Miss Norah Frere."

"Walk in, if you please sir," she said, opening the door of a neat little parlor. "Miss Frere is out at present, but I am expecting her every moment."

Mr. Petherick walked in and looked round the small room with keen but not unkindly glance. It was the best room in the cottage, and it was not without a certain refinement. Two or three volumes of modern poets lay on the table and some etchings of the best masters hung on the walls. There was something about the room that was not only cozy but tasteful, and with that indefinable tone which is felt, though it cannot be described.

(To be Continued.)

BABY'S BATTLES.

"Baby's Battles" is the title of a valuable little book on the care of infants and young children, published by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., which will be sent free to any mother who asks for it. It tells you also something about Baby's Own Tablets, a medicine that cures all the minor ailments of infants and young children—a medicine praised by every mother who has used it. Mrs. Richard Smiley, Leonard, Ont., says:—"We had a very sick baby in our house until we got Baby's Own Tablets. They were the first thing that did her any good, and I think were the means of saving our little one's life. I praise them to all mothers."

All medicine dealers sell these Tablets, or you can get them at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"And yet I seemed to have an ideal case against you, Mr. Steel," he said. "Seems almost pity to cut a career like Mr. Henson's short, does it not? Which reminds me that I am wasting time here. Any time you and Van Sneed happen to be passing the police-station the cigar-case is entirely at your disposal."

And Marley hustled off upon the errand that meant so much for Reginald Henson. He was hardly out of the house before Ruth Gates arrived. She looked a little distressed; she could not stay for a moment, she declared. Her machine was outside, and she was riding over to Longdean without delay. A note had just been sent to her from Chris.

"My uncle is in Paris," she said. "So I am going over to Longdean for a few days. Lord Littimer is there also. The reconciliation is complete and absolute. Chris says the house is not the same now, and that she didn't imagine that it could be so cheerful, Reginald Henson—"

"My dear child, Henson is not there now."

"Well, he is. He went there last night, knowing that he was at his last gasp, with the idea of getting more money from Lady Littimer. To his great surprise he found Littimer there also. It was anything but a pleasant interview for Mr. Henson, who was finally turned out of the house. It is supposed that he came back again, for they found him this morning in the grounds with one of the dogs upon him. He is most horribly hurt, and lies at the lodge in a critical condition. I promised Chris that I would bring a message to you from Lord Littimer. He wants you and Dr. Bell to come over this afternoon and stay to dinner."

"We'll come, with pleasure," David said. "I'll go anywhere to have the

Hump Back

SCOTT'S EMULSION won't make a hump back straight, neither will it make a short leg long, but it feeds soft bone and heals diseased bone and is among the few genuine means of recovery in rickets and bone consumption.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ontario.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

chance of a quiet hour with you, Ruth. So far ours has been rather a prosaic wooing. And, besides, I shall want you to coach me up on my interview with your uncle. You have no idea how nervous I am. And at the last he might refuse to accept me for your husband."

Ruth looked up fondly into her lover's face.

"As if he could," she said, indignantly. "As if any man could find fault with you."

David drew the slender figure to his side and kissed the sweet, shy lips.

"When you are my wife," he said, "and come to take a closer and tenderer interest in my welfare—"

"Could I take a deeper interest than I do now, David?"

"Well, perhaps not. But you will find a good many people find fault with me. You have no idea what the critics say sometimes. They declare that I am an imposter, a copyist; they say that I am—"

"Let them say what they like," Ruth laughed. "That is mere jealousy, and anybody can criticise. To me you are the greatest novelist alive."

There was only one answer to this, and Ruth broke away, declaring that she must go at once.

"But you will come this afternoon?" she said. "And you will make Lord Littimer like you. Some people say he is queer, but I call him an old darling."

"He will like me, he is bound to. I've got something, a present for him, that will render him my slave for life. Au revoir till the gloaming. (To be Continued.)

THERE IS NOW A MASS OF PROOF

THAT LUMBAGO IS ALWAYS CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Quebec Man Cured His Kidneys With Dodd's Kidney Pills, and His Lumbago Vanished.

Quebec, P. Q., May 22.—(Special)—John Ball, a bricklayer, residing at 57 Little Champlain Street, this city, has added his statement to the great mass of proof that Lumbago is caused by disordered Kidneys, and consequently easily cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Ball says: "I was troubled with Lumbago for two years. I could not work. I had to get up at nights to urinate so often that my rest was broken. I read of cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills and made up my mind to try them. After the first box I could see and feel a change. Three boxes cured me completely."

Lumbago, like Rheumatism, is caused by uric acid in the blood. Uric acid cannot stay in the blood if the Kidneys are working right. Dodd's Kidney Pills make the Kidneys work right.

NONE MISSING.

"Do you think that mosquitoes carry malaria?"

"I dunno," answered Farmer Corn-tassel. "They never took any away from here."

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures windcolic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 22-04

A RACE TRACK DIFFICULTY. "Your husband," said the physician "must not let his system run down." "Doctor," answered young Mrs. Torkins, "he has been doing his best to keep it up. But it never wins."



Sunlight Soap will not injure your blankets or harden them. It will make them soft, white and fleecy.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

WHALE MEAT.

Newfoundland has recently developed a new industry, which is stated to be a successful one—namely, that of placing on the market whale flesh in place of beef. Whale meat tastes more like venison than beef, and is quite a tempting article of diet. A firm intends shortly to try a shipment to the English market, where it is expected they will be able to retail whale meat at from three cents to six cents per pound. The meat has already been shipped in large quantities to the West Indies, where it is much appreciated by the natives.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO., Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen.—In January last Francis Leclair, one of the men employed by me, working in the lumber woods, had a tree fall on him, crushing him fearfully. He was, when found, placed on a sled and taken home, where grave fears were entertained for his recovery, his hips being badly bruised and his body turned black from his ribs to his feet. We used MINARD'S LINIMENT on him freely to deaden the pain and with the use of three bottles he was completely cured and able to return to his work.

SAUVEUR DUVAL.
Elgin Road, L'Islet Co., Que.
May 26th, 1893.

Tess—"Miss Bloomer seems to keep her youth still." Jess—"Yes, and she keeps her age quiet."

A Casket of Pearls.—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets would prove a great solace to the disheartened dyspeptic if he would but test their potency. They are veritable gems in preventing the seating of stomach disorders, by aiding and stimulating digestion—60 of these health "pearls" in a box, and they cost 35 cents. Recommended by most eminent physicians.—64

"My wife has a remarkable collection of curiosities." "Was she collecting when she married you?" "Yes." "That's what I thought."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

Why go limping and wincing about

Our Honest Belief is that we have brought

Blue Ribbon

TEA as near PERFECTION as modern methods and materials will permit.

BLUE RIBBON TEA has a DISTINCT INDIVIDUALITY that lifts it above the line of COMPARISON with other brands. TRY IT.

Prizes for List

PAIR OF SKATES FREE.

We desire to get in touch with every owner of a bicycle in Canada as we wish to place before them all, the advantage of the improvements now to be found on the bicycles we handle. For this reason we want as many persons as possible to send in from their locality a good list of bona fide bicycles with the modern improvements. The lists will be received in regular order and to the writer of each twenty-fifth letter in the order received, we will send free of charge one pair of our improved "Hockey" Skates, manufactured by us and regularly at \$2.00 per pair. The lists must be clearly written out with address and name of make of present bicycle and should be addressed as follows: Department B Canada Cycle & Motor Co. Ltd., Toronto Junction, Canada. Lists must be received not later than May 24th.

We Sell the World's Best Bicycles



THEY HAVE THE
Cushion Frame, Morrow Coaster
Brake, and Sills' Handle Bars.

CLEVELAND
MASSEY-HARRIS
BRANTFORD
WELLAND-VALE

Canada Cycle and Motor Co., Limited,

"Makers of the World's Best Bicycles,"
Canadian Headquarters
for Automobiles.

TORONTO

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR

To California and Lewis and Clarke Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

A personally conducted excursion to the Pacific coast via the Grand Trunk Railway System and connecting lines leaves Quebec July 5, and Montreal and Toronto July 6. The route will be via Chicago, thence through Council Bluffs to Omaha, Denver and Colorado Springs. Stops will be made at each of these places and side trips taken to Manitou, Cripple Creek, Garden of the Gods, etc. From there the party will continue through the famous scenic route of the Denver and Rio Grande, through the Royal Gorge to Salt Lake City, thence to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Mt. Shasta, Portland, Oregon, Seattle, Spokane, and home through St. Paul and Minneapolis. The trip will occupy about thirty days, ten days being spent on the Pacific coast.

The price for the round trip, including railroad fare, Pullman tourist sleeping cars, all meals in the dining car, hotels, side trips, etc., is \$165.50 from Quebec, or \$160.50 from Montreal and \$150.00 from Toronto. This first trip is designed as a vacation trip for teachers, although many who are not teachers will improve the opportunity of taking the trip at the remarkably low price afforded.

For full particulars address E. C. Bowler, General Agent and Conductor, Room 308, Union Station, Toronto.

FOR SALE—350 ACRES VALUABLE farming land; first-class improvements. Also several other fine properties in Southern Alberta. Send for list. G. F. BEERE, Macleod, Alberta.

Boiler for Sale

150 h.p., in good condition. Very cheap.

S. FRANK WILSON,
73 W. Adelaide St.,
Toronto

YOUR OVERCOATS

and faded Suits would look better dyed. If no agent of ours in your town, write direct Montreal, Box 150.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

MONTRÉAL.



Dinner Sets Free
FOR CASH TRADE,
BENEFITS THE MERCHANTS
BENEFITS THE CUSTOMER

A Merchant in your neighborhood is showing his appreciation of cash trade by giving absolutely free, these DINNER



\$1.50

SHOES.

Our window this week will show some of the best \$1.50 Shoes to be had in Canada.

Take a Look and see what you can do for \$1.50.

Ladies' Fine Kid Lace Boots, all styles, all sizes \$1.50

Ladies' Fine Kid Oxfords and Slippers, an endless variety of styles.... \$1.50



Men's Boots in fine Kid and Canvas in White and Grey \$1.50

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

JAMES ROBLIN, Manager.

NONESUCH FLOUR PREMIUM.

Spraying Fruit Trees.

Best quality of Copper Sulphate and Berger's Pure Paris Green for making the Bordeaux Mixture at The Medical Hall, FREDL HOOPER.

Mrs. George W. Shibley sold her place in Napanee to Mr. W. N. Robinson, of Selby, price \$1,850.

Mr. Croskery has purchased the brick residence on Richard street, owned by Miss Lane, and will occupy the same after making some repairs.

Mr. Clarence M. Warner has purchased the brick residence at the corner of Bridge and Richard street from Mrs. C. D. Wartman.

Owing to the uncertainty of the weather the band did not give an open air concert last Friday evening as announced. They will, however, give one this evening.

It would be well for the owners or occupants of lands to remember that the statutes of 1904 provides that they are required to cut the weeds found growing on the roads adjacent to their premises.

Bee Keepers Supplies.

Brood and Foundation Comb, sections,

bee smokes, etc.

MADOLE & WILSON.

In former years citizens who did not have an electric light lamp in their vicinity had to pay their share for the town's lighting just the same as others, although they received no special benefit. Under the proposed new system [lighting the residential part of the town with incandescent lamps] every citizen gets a direct benefit. The trial given the incandescent lighting system on one of the darkest streets last summer fully demonstrated that that was the proper way.

Hammocks.

A first-class assortment.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Church of England Notes.

PARISH OF ERNESTTOWN—The Rev. Bishop



STRAW HATS.

The prevailing style in men's Straw Hats this summer will be the fine Split Braid Booter. We have them direct from New York in all the different proportions of crown and brim. Prices \$1, \$1.50 and \$2. We have a large variety of other shapes and styles ranging from 50c up.

Boy's Straw Booters at 25 and 50 cents. Children's Sailor and Linen Hats at 25, 40, and 50 cents.

Come where you have the largest assortment at the lowest prices.

J. L. BOYES,

The steamer Reindeer will make a trip to Picton on Sunday in order to furnish a means of conveyance to those who wish to attend the conference in session at that town.

Warm Weather Goods.

Gas Stoves, Gasoline Stoves, Oil Stoves, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Screen Doors and Windows, latest designs.

BOYLE & SON.

Sunday School Convention.

The advance programme of the International Institute preceding the Eleventh International Sunday School Convention, to be held in Toronto, June 20-23, promises a rich treat to all the Primary Workers who are fortunate enough to attend. Mr. Edward P. St. John, of New York, will give a course of lectures on "Child Nature and the Sunday School," and Miss Florence Darnell, the celebrated teacher of Blackboard Work, will give a course in her special line. Mrs. Crafts, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Halpenny, Mrs. Hamill and a host of other prominent workers are named for addresses, and last but not least Miss Nannie Lee Frayser, of Kentucky, whose inimitable manner of story-telling moves strong men to tears, will give of her work.

All sessions of the Elementary Section (which includes Beginners, Primary and Junior work) will be held in Bond Street Congregational Church, and are under the direction of the International Primary Secretary, Mrs. J. W. Barnes.

For further information apply to Miss M. M. Johnston, 296 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

Strayed away from home.

Considerable uneasiness and dire distress was caused the relatives and friends of Peter Mair, when he did not return to his home after having visited the Sells & Downs' Circus Thursday evening of last week. All night the family and friends searched the town, but no traces of him could be found. When morning came searching parties were sent out in every direction but all failed to get any trace of the missing man. During the day it was said by some that he had been seen on Water street late that night, and it was thought that having missed his way in the darkness, he had wandered down to the river and fallen in. Grappling appliances were secured and the dragging of the river was commenced and the search kept up until about seven o'clock at night when word was received that the missing man had been found by Chief Gonyon, near

THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society, of the Church of England in Canada, for the Diocese of Ontario, will be held in the church hall, Napanee, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th June.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

Preliminary meeting of Diocesan Board, including Presidents of Parochial Branches, at which officers will be nominated, to be held in the Church Hall, 7.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

9.30 A.M.—Holy Communion in St. Mary Magdalene's. Sermons by the Lord Bishop of Ontario. Offertory and Presentation of Thank-offering for Canadian Missions.

THE CHURCH HALL—Hymn 165. Prayer, Roll Call, Minutes and Correspondence. Address of welcome—Mrs. Jarvis. Reply—Mrs. Reeve. Election of Committees. Address—Miss Wilgress.

2.30 P.M.—Hymn 408. Prayer, Roll Call, Minutes, President's Address. Reports of Diocesan Officers. Hymn 862. Address—Miss Wilgress. Doxology. Adjournment.

8.00 P.M.—Public Missionary Meeting in the Church Hall, Chairman, the Lord Bishop of Ontario. Hymn. Prayers. Address—Mr. Ben Oiel. Hymn. Address—The Lord Bishop of Ontario.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

9.30 A.M.—Missionary Litany in the Church.

CHURCH HALL—10.00 A.M.—Hymn 217. Prayer, Roll Call, Minutes. Reports of organizing Secretaries. Domestic Missions—Peigan Reserve and Miss Collins Reports. Qu'Appelle Foreign Missions—Japan and Zenana. Consideration of Appeals. Paper—Mrs. Lennox Mills. Methods of Dorcas Work—Led by the Dorcas Secretary.

12.00 A.M.—Bible Reading and short Address—Rev. Canon Jarvis. Announcement of Thank-offering. Distribution of Ballot Papers. Balloting during the lunch hour for the election of Diocesan Officers.

Ballot Box closed at 2:30 p.m.

2.30 P.M.—Minutes. Hymn 362. Designation of Thank-offering for 1906. Opening of Question Boxes. Reports of Committees. Election of Officers Announced. Hymn 542.

4.00 P.M.—Junior Conference. Methods of Missionary Study—Led by Miss Frances Macaulay of the Cathedral. Doxology. Adjournment.

8.00 P.M.—Reception by Rev. Canon and Mrs. Jarvis, at the Rectory.

FRIDAY JUNE 9.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of New Board and Presidents of Parochial Branches.

Delegates must ask for certificates when purchasing tickets in order to get reduced return fare.

Mr. Herbert A. Ben Oiel, who will address the meetings, has lived in North Africa, England, Italy, Palestine, and now in Canada. But the most interesting period of his life was that spent in the Holy Land. There he obtained an intimate knowledge of the most important centres of interest, and also of the manners and customs of the natives, which resemble so closely those of bible times. It is of these he speaks in his lectures. Following are some of his characters in costume: Male—Bedawin Sheppard, Peasant, Moslem, Turk, Townsman, Jewish Rabbi, Donkey Boy. Female—Bedawin, Bethlehemite, Peasant, Kamallah Woman.

Seeds FOR 1905

SEEDS TO BUY! SEEDS TO SELL!

Poultry Supplies of all kinds.

Ribhva's Cream Equivalent. the World's

SEEDS TO SELL!

Poultry Supplies of all kinds.
Bibby's Cream Equivalent, the World's
Gulf Feed.
Condition Powders.
Herbageum, Blatchford's, etc.
Also the office of the
NAPANEE CANNING CO., Limited.

AT
SYMINGTON'S

South Side Dundas Street, Napanee, Ont.

The Picton Gazette, in its Victoria Day notes, says: "The Napanee Band discoursed an excellent programme of music during the races."

For the past few years the people have been asking the council to take up the lighting question. Now the present council have carried the proceedings as far as they can, the whole question now remaining in the hands of the people. The verdict will be handed out on July 7th.

Saturday morning Mr. Harlowe McCabe in the employ of Pray & Son, accidentally stumbled, and in endeavoring to save himself, his left hand came in contact with a broken bottle inflicting a nasty wound in the palm of his hand, which required several stitches to close it up. He will be laid up for a week or two.

When Giving Presents to Ladies

you always wish the newest and most beautiful articles.

OUR ENGAGEMENT RINGS

comprise every variety of stone, and are most beautiful.

Besides what nicer thing could you give than a nice birthday stone suitable for the month.

A Full Stock of Wedding Rings

and the most important fact of all is that we are strictly private and will guarantee not to give you away.

The Quality Store.

F. CHINNECK,

Next Royal Hotel, Napanee.

PANTS.

Tweeds and Worsteds,
Broad and Narrow
Stripes,

GOOD DESIGNS.

READY-MADE,
90c. to \$3.00.

Made - to - Order,
\$3.00 to \$6.00.

Fit Guaranteed.

A. E. LAZIER.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Church of England Notes.

PARISH OF ERNSTTOWN—The Rev. Bishop Mills D. D. will make his annual visit to St. Alban's church, Odessa, on Saturday evening June 3rd, at 7.30 p.m. All are cordially invited. Services on Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. and at Thorpe at 3 p.m.

At Home.

Thursday evening June 8th, from 8 to 10 p.m., Rev. Canon and Mrs. Jarvis will be at home to the members of the Local W.A. the visiting Delegates and their entertainers, and the adult members of the congregation of St. Mary Magdalene, to meet the Lord Bishop of the Diocese and Mrs. Mill.

Celebration on 3rd.

Monday evening the members of the Driving Park Association held a meeting, and it was decided to hold a demonstration in the park on Monday, July 3rd. As Dominion Day falls on Saturday the following Monday was chosen as a more fitting day. Besides a good programme of horse races, other events will be secured. Kingston, Belleville, Picton and other surrounding cities and towns intend taking Monday as a Dominion Day holiday, and this no doubt will add considerably to the large crowd which will visit Napanee on the above date.

Screen doors, fancy designs; and screen windows. Also screen wire, all sizes at

GREY LION HARDWARE.

Election of Officers.

At the regular meeting of Napanee Lodge No. 86, I.O.O.F. on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

J. N. Osborne, N. G.
W. Boyce, V. G.
W. B. Grieve, R. S.
E. McLaughlin, P. S.
G. Joy, Treas.

The representatives to Grand Lodge are C. Frizzell and R. S. Ham; representative to District Meeting—F. W. Vandusen and R. J. Dickinson.

Thursday of last week, at the regular meeting of Argyll Lodge, No. 212, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

R. J. Solmes, N. G.
John Roundall, V. G.
F. H. Carson, R. S.
S. G. Hawley, P. S.
Alf Wager, Treas.

Builders' Supplies.

We have the largest and most complete stock in Napanee.

MADOLE & WILSON

Church of England Notes.

The Bishop of Ontario paid his annual visit to the Parish of Camden Tuesday and Wednesday, May 30th, and 31st.

The service at Yarker was held Tuesday evening at about 8 p.m., in consequence of the lateness of the train from the north. The service was very bright and cheerful, the ascension note of triumph being clearly struck in chant, hymns and prayer. The choir and organist rendered a hearty service, and the Bishop preached a splendid sermon. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers.

At Camden East the service was at 3 p.m., Wednesday, May 31st. The Bishop preached another good sermon to a representative congregation. The organist and choir did their part very nicely arranged at the altar and the Rev. J. W. Jones, of Tamworth, assisted.

Finally at Newburgh the service was at 7.30 p.m. May 31st, when a large congregation gathered, the choir were out in force and with the organist did excellent work. Mrs. C. H. Finkle sang the solo in the anthems.

The Bishop was most hospitably entertained at Yarker, by Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Benjamin, and at Newburgh by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Finkle. Thus ended another pleasant day in the history of our parish.

Eggs Wanted.

Highest prices given for them in trade, for groceries or hardware. Try

THE GREY LION STORES.

Spiro Powder.

Kills all bad odors arising from perspiration. It's almost a toilet necessity. For sale at

The Red Cross Drug Store,

T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.

was commenced and the search kept up until about seven o'clock at night when word was received that the missing man had been found by Chief Gonyou, near Deseronto. The past few years Mr. Mair's health has been very poor, and of late he has not been very strong mentally. When he came out of the show it is thought he became confused and wandered away in the darkness, knowing not whither he went. When the glad news was conveyed to his relatives they were overjoyed to know that he had been found, and not much the worse for his strange experience. The news was also joyfully received by the citizens generally. When the news was received Mr. T. G. Carscallen, M. P. P., immediately secured a rig and went after and brought the missing man back to his relatives.

Cord wood and Block wood for sale. Robt. Light.

21-t.f.

Result at Picton.

The following is the result of the races at Picton on Victoria Day:

Named Race

Zac Medium, b. g., W. H. McDonald, West Lake..... 1 1 1

Ascents, hr. m. P. McGinnis, Marysville..... 2 2 2

Lord Minto, br. g., Syrus Cook Brighton..... 5 3 3

Edith C., b. m. Chas Hawley, Hawley..... 3 4 4

Lady Acma, br. m., Sam Rankin, West Lake..... 4 5 5

Time 1.11 1-4, 1.11 3-4, 1.09 1-4.

3 Minute Class, Half-Mile.

Maud H., ch. m., C. Williams, Picton..... 1 3 1 1

Frank C., be. g., C. Caverly, Madoc..... 2 1 2 2

Tassie Medium, b. m., E. M. Herrington Picton..... 3 2 3 3

Sidney Jack, ch. g., T. Stewart, Deseronto..... 4 4 4 4

Time 1.09 1-4, 1.09 1-4, 1.11.

2.28 Class.

Miss Breakaway, b. m. Alex Hayes Watertown..... 1 3 1 1

Nellie Bay, b. m., Charles Hamby Napane..... 2 1 1 3 3

Bessie P. b. m., Addison Vege, Albury..... 3 2 2 3

Time 2.29 1-4, 2.31 1-4, 2.33 1-2, 2.29 1-4, 2.25,

2.15 Class.

Maud Wilkes, b. m., D. Lake, Napanee..... 1 1 1

May Tell, b. m., Alex Hayes, Watertown..... 2 2 2

Time 2.31, 2.21.



ONE OF THE NEW STYLES

We are showing in

Spring Hats.

WE HAVE THIS HAT IN FIVE DIFFERENT COLORS.

Give Us a Call Before Buying.

Male—Bedawin Sheppard, Peasant, Moslem, Turk, Townsman, Jewish Rabbi, Donkey Boy. Female—Bedawin, Bethiemite, Peasant, Kamallah Woman, Moslem, Turkish Lady, Christian Lady, Jewess Bride.

BILLET LIST.

Mrs. Herrington—Mrs. Hungersford and Mrs. Sills, and Miss Corby.

Mrs. Harshaw—Miss Rogers.

Mrs. McNaughton—Miss Burritt.

Mrs. Willis—Mrs. Jarman and Mrs. Weese, Bancroft.

Mrs. Neilson—Mrs. Geo. Wright.

Mrs. Cornell—Mrs. J. Leggett, and Mrs. Homer Graham, Portland.

Mrs. Charles McGreer—Miss Lewin.

Mrs. Croskery—Mrs. J. Kidd, Mrs. Watson Brown.

Mrs. Frank Bogart—The Misses McCauley.

Mrs. F. F. Miller—Mrs. Norman Fraser, Miss MacMorin, Mrs. Byers, and Mrs. Boldrick.

Mrs. F. D. Miller—Mrs. Rowse and Mrs. Graham, Bath.

Mrs. Briscoe—Mrs. McDonald and Miss Moutray.

Mrs. Dr. Vrooman—Mrs. Milton and delegate from Barrfield.

Mrs. John Sobey—Mrs. Wamsley, and Miss Abercrombie.

Mrs. Pollard—Miss Nightingale and Miss Gladys Clark.

Miss Wright—Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Grout, Miss White and Miss Pillar.

Mrs. Bartlett—Miss Evans and Miss Louise Kirkpatrick.

Mrs. Dr. Ward—Mrs. Finkle, Newburgh.

Mrs. Asselstine—Mrs. Simmons and Mrs. Loyst.

Mrs. Hawley—Mrs. Loucks and Miss Muckleston.

Mrs. Dibb—Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Dargavel, Mrs. Tell, and Miss Percival.

Mrs. Parks—Mrs. Roberts, and Mrs. Adams.

Mrs. J. D. Hamm—Mrs. Miller, Mrs. McWilliams,

Mrs. Chinneck—Miss Wilgress and Miss Alice Mullett.

Mrs. Doxsee—Mrs. Hamly.

Miss Armstrong—Mrs. Snider.

Mrs. Jarvis—Bishop and wife, Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Fred Ruttan—Mr. Ben Oiel, and Miss Crisp.

Mrs. Lockwood—Mrs. Swayne and Mrs. Beckett.

Mrs. Dudley Hill—Mrs. Johnston, Brockville.

Mrs. Wagar—Mrs. Leach, Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Marquette, of Brockville.

Mr. T. Anderson—Mrs. Merrick and Miss Eva Patterson.

Mrs. Woodcock—Mrs. Woodcock and Mrs. Boyd.

Mrs. Williams—Mrs. T. C. Wilson.

Mrs. Vanluyen—Mrs. Corbet.

Mrs. Gault—Miss Rixen.

Mrs. Wagar—Mrs. Gill, Picton.

Mrs. Dr. Leonard—Mrs. Connolly and Mrs. Benjamin.

Mrs. Ed. Wilson—Mrs. Coleman, and Mrs. Jakes and Miss Naylor.

Miss Briggs—Miss Hartwick.

Miss Hamm—Mrs. Claringbold.

Miss Johnson—Miss Mabel Thompson and Miss Robinson.

Mrs. Moore—Mrs. McCellan.

Mrs. McCabe—Miss Saunders.

Miss Daly—The Misses Daly of Kingston.

Shingles.

Parties wanting shingles this summer call and see them at

R. J. WALES' STORES.

Quality cannot be beaten or prices either.

Paris green and sprayers, and sprinklers all sizes, for putting it on. For sale at

GREY LION HARDWARE.

CASTORIA.

Bears the signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

**EVERY DETAIL
OF
Clothes - Making**
is of the very
HIGHEST QUALITY

Should you desire anything in Scotch and Fancy Tweeds for spring and summer wear you will find an excellent variety to select from at money-saving prices.

JAS. WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor,
Napanee.

Next J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

PERSONALS

Mr. W. H. Davis of Picton, was a visitor in town this week.

Mr. Schuyler Kennedy, of Tamworth, was in town Monday.

Mr. Jas. Woodham left last week for the Kingston Hospital where he went for treatment. We are pleased to say he is recovering and expects to return home this week.

Mr. E. W. Grange left on Friday for Winnipeg. He will spend several months in the west in the interests of a Toronto evening paper.

Mr. Gordon Minchinton, of Belleville, spent Sunday in town the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Minchinton.

Mr. Fred Wagar of Winnipeg, is home on a visit to his parents in South Napanee.

Mrs. J. J. Minchinton has been quite ill the past couple of weeks with muscular rheumatism.

Mrs. Damon Spider and son, Stanley, with her mother, Mrs. Thompson, Odessa spent a few days in town this week the guests of Mrs. John Lowry.

Rev. Rural Dean Dibb was at Flinton, Cloyne and Harlowe this week with Bishop Mills.

Mr. Wesley Shane, of Syracuse, is visiting in town for a couple of weeks, the guest of his cousin, Mr. Fred Wagar.

Mrs. W. H. Wilkison, Kingston, was in town on Monday.

Mrs. Howard, Los Angeles, Cal., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Schryver, North Freericksburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Denyes, Odessa, were in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. W. G. Wilson left last week for New York where she will spend the summer with her brother, Mr. Fred Conger.

Mr. Chas. Orr, of Niagara, N. Y., was renewing acquaintances in town a few days last week.

Mr. A. E. Douglas is in Toronto this week.

Messrs. M. S. Madole and Irvine Parks are in Picton this week attending conference as representatives of the Western Methodist church.

Messrs. W. F. Hall and J. R. Fraser, are in Picton this week as representatives to conference from the Eastern Methodist church.

Miss Martha Miller, Northbrook, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Arthur Plumley.

Mr. Thos Johnson spent last week in Toronto.

NAPANEE.

Rennie Block,

Madill Bros.

NAPANEE.

Stock Adjusting Bargains for One Week

Commencing on Saturday 27th, at 9 a. m.

IN THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

While going through the balance of our enormous stock we find lengths of goods say 2 to 7 and 10 yards each, and lines that have not gone as fast as they should, in Lustres, Brillantines, Siciliennes, (in Plain and Fancy,) Satin Cloths, Cord-de-Soie, Cordona, Crepe-de-Chene, Cravettes, Eoeliennes, in fact an adujustment of our entire stock. In order to clear the balance we will give special attention to this excellent department for the coming week, and will make three lots which include Fabrics of the latest and newest creations. The majority are the Famous Priestley makes which are considered by experts as being the King of Dress Fabric manufacturers.

Included in Lot No. 1 Lustres and Brillantines, plain and fancy, Siciliennes, Satin Cloth, Garan Cloth, Tweeds, Etc., in browns, navys, greens, etc. Average as high as 65c. and 75c.
Ajusting Price **42½c. yard.**

Included in Lot No. 2 Fancy Lustres Siciliennes, Black Satin Cloths, Black Eoeliennes, Crepe-de Chene, Cord-de-Soie Tweeds, etc. Average as high as 85c and \$1.00
Ajusting Price **62½c. Yard.**

Included in Lot No. 3 Venetians, Siciliennes, Black Cordona, Coromont, Satin Cloth, Serges, Cashmeres, Tweeds, etc. Average as high as \$1.00 and 1.25.
Ajusting Price **82½c. Yard.**

All ends of Colored and Black Goods reduced accordingly, this means a clean sweep in the Dress Goods Department, so don't miss this genuine opportunity.

(SEE WINDOWS.)

CARPET AND HOUSEFURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

In this section our business expectations have been exceeded. By truthful advertising and courtesay this up-to-date and modern department has become one of very great importance. This week being one of specials we have something very special to say to every economical housewife. Having received a limited quantity of Tapestry, Velvet, and Wilton Carpets, and Tapestry Rugs. (Body Carpets with Borders to match some lines only.) On Saturday, commencing at 9 a. m., and continuing all day, we purpose to clear the lot at figures that will mean a saving of at least 50 per cent. (Read the following carefully.)

TAPESTRY CARPETS (Body) limited quantity in stock, excellent colorings and designs worth in the regular way 65c. **Clearing price.....50 Cents.**

TAPESTRY CARPETS (body) limited quantity in stock, excellent colorings and designs worth in the regular way 40c. **Clearing price.....25 Cents.**

VELVET and WILTON, (body) with borders to match some lines, limited quantity in stock. Nice pile rich colorings and designs worth in the regular way \$1.50 and 1.35. **Clearing price.....\$1.25, and 1.00.**

TAPESTRY RUGS, excellent designs, sizes 3 x 4 and 3½ x 4, worth in the regular way \$12.00 and 13.50. **Clearing price\$9.00 and 10.50 each.**

Saturday's Special List.

Miss Martha Miller, Northbrook, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Arthur Plumley.

Mr. Thos Johnson spent last week in Toronto.

Mr. Thomas and Mr. Harold Caton, of Thorpe were in Napanee Monday.

Mrs. Frank Wartman, of Colebrooke was in Napanee Tuesday.

Mrs. G. W. Shibley spent a few days in Toronto this week returning Wednesday.

Mrs. J. A. Shibley and Mrs. Demming, of Napanee, arrived in New York last Sunday on steamer Hamburg, from Germany, and are expected in Napanee in two weeks.

Mrs. G. W. Shibley, of Napanee, has rented a house on Carlton street, Toronto, and will move there during June.

Mr. Stanley Wheeler, Harlowe is visiting relatives in town.

The many friends of Mr. F. P. Douglas will be pleased to learn that he has so far recovered from his recent severe illness as to be able to be out driving Wednesday. Although by no means well he is improving nicely.

Mrs. Judge Wilkison, of Napanee, left for England. Thursday, via boat from Montreal, to visit friends.

Mrs. H. A. Lake, of Providence, and Mrs. Martha Finkle, of Napanee, were visiting Mrs. George Shorey at her beautiful home on Shorey's Hill, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Warner, Miss Elizabeth Warner and Miss O'Toole, of Napanee, left for Providence Wednesday noon, train via Montreal and Boston.

Mrs. Hester A. Lake, of Providence, sister of Mrs. Martha Finkle, and Mrs. Alice Gibson, of Napanee, is visiting friends in our town.

Mrs. C. D. Wartman, of Napanee, made a trip to Belleville last Saturday.

Mrs. C. D. Wartman, of Napanee, has purchased a residence in Belleville and will move there during June or July.

Mrs. Henry Stafford, of Montreal, who spent the winter with her sister, Mrs. Zara Vanlunen, Napanee left for home last Saturday.

Mrs. Levi Moore, Prince Edward county, spent a few days last week with her son, B. C. Moore, Fair View.

Mr. George Challis, Toronto, is spending a few days in town.

Dr. Cook, Toronto, is in town for a few days.

Miss May Bentley New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Carellan.

Mr. Harry Rooney who has been with Marks Bros during the past season has returned to town.

Mr. Chester Nicholson and Mrs. Thos. Miller, Parrot's Bay spent a few days this week the guests of Mrs. Miller's sister, Mrs. Miles Stover.

Mr. M. T. Bates, Chicago, is the guest of his cousin, Dr. E. Ming.

Mr. Ernest and Miss Cora Madden spent Sunday at Newburgh.

Mrs. Chas Knight spent Sunday in Newburgh.

Mr. Nelson Diamond, Toronto was in town a few days this week.

Mr. Will Vine arrived home this week from Montreal.

Mr. Leonard and Miss Ethel Frink, Collins' Bay spent last Saturday and Sunday with friends in town.

Mr. J. A. L. Robinson was in Brockville on business on Wednesday.

Misses Laura and Eliza Armstrong, who have spent the winter in New York returned to Napanee on Thursday.

Mr. Edward and Mrs. Jas. Rhodes, Queensboro, spent a couple of days in town this week the guest of Mr. Rhodes' sister, Mrs. Anderson.

Miss Bearman, Ottawa spent a few days this week the guest of her friend, Miss Florence Gibbard.

Mr. Bruce Williams spent Sunday in Kingston.

MARRIAGES

SYMONDS—BAKER—At Napanee, on Tuesday, May 23rd, 1905, by Rev. Downs, Mr. Bert Symonds, to Miss Mamie Baker, both of Napanee.

Get your clothes cleaned and pressed properly, by Stockwell, Henderson & Co., Agency at THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP Tel. 29. No express charges.

Fishing Tackle.

Headquarters for all kinds of poles, reels, lines, spoons, baits and hooks, cheap at GREY LION HARDWARE.

Saturday's Special List.

25 dozen only Ladies' Cotton Hose (Lisle finish) nice fine thread and the famous Everfast and Stainless Dye (warranted.) These famous hose are guaranteed free from poisoness dye and stainless. Our special prices for Saturday. 2 pair for 25c.

EMBROIDERIES and INSERTIONS, Something out of the Ordinary.

About 600 yards of Insertions and Embroideries, ranging in width from 1½ in. to 16 in. in lengths of from 5 to 7½ yardly each. All perfect goods, sheer quality and just the thing for Corset Covers, Underskirts and Children's Dresses. Clearing on Saturday at 5c. and 10c. a yard.

CARPET ENDS—about 130 in the lot in Uuiou. Wool and Tapestry, suited for mats and rugs, all of the most select designs, ½ to 1½ yards long. Union and Wool clearing at 5c. each. Tapestry clearing at 35c. each.

Above is a Partial List only of the many Inducements to be had at this Popular Store.

FRIDAY, REMNANT SALE DAY.

NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

Special Session.

A special meeting of the town council was held on Monday evening for the purpose of dealing with the electric light question. Mayor Lowry occupied the chair, the following members of the council being present: Kimmerly, Meng, Simpson, Williams, Graham. A by-law for the purpose of raising \$25,000 for the installing of an electric light system was introduced and given its first and second reading. Thus will the by-law stand until after the people of Napanee have expressed their opinion concerning it. The day for the taking of the votes was fixed for Friday July 7th.

Polls will be opened on the above date in the several wards as follows:

West Ward, No 1.—Frank Bowen's residence, B. W. Bowen, D. R. O.

West Ward, No. 2—J. H. Clapp's store, Geo. Vanlunen, D. R. O.

Centre Ward, No. 1—Town Hall, Chas. Walters, D. R. O.

Centre Ward No. 2—E. B. Hemstreet's residence, P. Gleeson, D. R. O.

East Ward—Perry's Woolen Mill office, Jas. Perry, D. R. O.

On another page of this issue will be found a copy of the by-law.

Galvanized iron shingles and soldered roofing. MADOLE & WILSON

S.S. Convention.

An interesting and important Executive meeting of the County S. School Association was held in the Western Methodist church, Napanee, on Saturday afternoon last. The Rev. W. Down was appointed the County representative at the Provincial Executive and also the delegate to the Provincial S. S. Convention which meets in Hamilton, in October next. Mrs. Thos. Symington represents the County Association at the International S. S. Convention meeting in Toronto in June.

It was strongly urged that as many as possible from our S. School workers should attend this great convention.

The matter of Township Convention was then taken up and it was recommended that series of local Conventions be held during the fall months in seven different centres, thus bringing within the reach of all our Sunday Schools the benefit of such gatherings. The hearty co-operation of pastors and S. School Superintendents is earnestly asked for in this most important part of christian work.

Any suggestions from those interested in the work and dearsous of one of this series in their locality will be very welcome, any time before the 5th of July next when another meeting of the Executive is called to furthers consider this matter. Communications may be made to Rev. J. R. Real, or the secretary Jas. Gordon.

NAPANEE CHEESE BOARD.

962 cheese were offered for sale at the Cheese Board Friday afternoon, 1027 white and 440 colored. The bidding opened at 9½c and was quickly raised to 9·516c and then 93·8c which was the limit. All the cheese sold was bid in at the latter price. Thompson bought No. 9.

Alexander bought No. 13.

McKinnon bought Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 22, 24.

Cleall bought Nos. 11, 12, 19, 20.

The other factories which had cheese boarded did not accept the bid.

Bayers present—Vanlunen, Thompson, Alexander, McKinnon, Cleall, Gibson and Bailey.

The following factories boarded:

	NO.	WHITE	COLORED
Napanee	1	75	
Croydon	2	..	50
Clareview	3	..	30
Tamworth	4	50	..
Shefield	5	50	..
Centreville	6	..	..
Palace Road	7	..	..
Phippen No. 1	8	..	85
Phippen No. 2	9	50	..
Phippen No. 3	10	..	50
Kingsford	11	52	..
Forest Mills	12	95	..
Union	13	50	..
Odessa	14	..	100
Excelsior	15	..	..
Enterprise	16	..	..
White Creek	17	..	..
Seiby	18	150	..
Camden East	19	50	..
Newburgh	20	100	..
Deseeronto	21	..	125
Maribank	22	75	..
Maple Ridge	23	25	..
Metzler	24	90	..
Farmers' Friend	25	90	..
Farmers' Choice	26	45	..

A. S. Kimmerly has just to hand a car of specially selected Seed Corn, Mammoth Southern Sweet and Early Leaming, 10 lbs can dried rolled oats 25c a ton. A car of cracked Corn and Oat Feed \$20 a ton, I keep the whitest shorts in town at the lowest prices. Try our celebrated Big Tea. 3 lbs. Washing Soda 5c.

GIVE TRAMPS FULL TERM.

Deputy Attorney-General Cartwright has sent out this advice to magistrates in regard to the tramp nuisance:

"It is once more necessary to call your attention to the law with regard to tramps and vagrants. Men of this class are believed to be responsible for a large number of burglaries and other crimes of violence, and it has been found that the best results are obtained by imposing the full term of

of imprisonment in the Central prison allowed by law. The practice of giving them the option of a fine or leaving the municipality has been found most unsatisfactory and I am directed to say that when any men of this class are brought before you, you should administer the law strictly and vigorously, as in this way alone can serious crime be prevented. Instructions of this nature have been sent out previously but have not been carried out as they should have been, and it is expected that attention will be paid to directions herein contained. As the railway authorities are co-operating with this department, I have to ask you at all times to assist the railway constables who may be acting in this class of cases."

E. LOYST has a large stock of Flour. All kinds of feed, such as gluten meal, corn meal, royal corn and oat feed. Everything in the feed line. Coal oil, salt, pressed hay, good 25c tea. Everything at lowest prices at E. Loyst's. Highest prices, cash or trade, for eggs.

PAUL

Can please you in Hammocks, Tennis Raquets and Balls, Croquet Sets, Base Ball Supplies, Fishing Tackle.

Books, Stationery and Japanese Goods of Every Description.

OVER 400 VARIETIES OF

Souvenir Post Cards
TO CHOOSE FROM.

Get a Japanese Umbrella for 10 Cents, at

PAUL'S.

THE JAPANESE STORE.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.